BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 5, 1861. { NO. 15.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
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☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, Nov. 13th, 1861.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of said Fund for the year 1861, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each county, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on and after the 1st day of April, 1862, on application to the Treasury Department.

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were repectively formed. There having been no report from said counties, under the law of the General Assembly.

HENRY T. CLARK, *President ex-officio of Literary Board.*

PULASKI COWPER, *Secretary to the Board.*

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	SPRING DISTRIBT'N	FALL DIS.	TOTAL DIST	DEDUCT FOR DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.	
Alamance,	10,475	609 98	1101 10	1711 06		
Alexander,	5,77-	300 18	607 37	907 55		
Anson,	10,884	645 30	1144 09	1789 45		
Allegany,	3,567		368 64	368 64		
Ashe,	7 800	512 34	819 91	1332 25		
Beaufort,	12,428	702 96	1306 39	2000 35		
Bertie,	11,036	598 32	1160 07	1758 39	David I. Watson, Joseph Watson, Eliza C. Watson,	225 00
Bladen,	9 864	481 44	1036 87	1518 31		
Brunswick,	6,954	357 00	730 98	1088 04		
Buncombe,	11,882	740 28	1249 00	1989 28		
Burke,	8 28-	415 14	871 20	1286 34		
Cabarrus,	9 330	520 44	980 74	1501 18		
Caldwell,	7,064	350 10	742 54	1092 70	Thomas B. Berry,	75 00
Camden,	4,492	310 44	472 18	782 62	Sarah W. Bushell.	75 00
Carteret,	7,398	372 4-	777 65	1150 13		
Caswell,	12 473	729 60	1311 12	2040 78		
Catawba,	10,064	494 04	1057 90	1551 94	Sarah C. Foochee,	75 00
Chatham,	16,607	963 30	1745 68	2708 98		
Cherokee,	8,958	402 18	941 64	1343 82		
Chowan,	5,357	315 12	563 11	878 23		
Clay,						
Cleaveland,	11,495	581 82	1208 32	1790 14		
Columbus,	7,612	318 48	800 15	1118 63		
Craven,	13,797	739 74	1450 30	2190 04	Harriet E. Strickland, John R. Strickland,	
Cumberland,	14,037	638 03	1475 53	2113 56	George W. Hartie,	225 00
Currituck,	6,406	375 42	673 38	1048 80		
Davidson,	15,371	847 38	1615 75	2463 13	James R. Swing,	75 00
Davie,	7,537	419 88	792 27	1212 15	Enoch Orrell,	75 00
Duplin,	12,936	666 66	1359 80	2026 46	Ellen C. Johnson,	75 00
Edgecombe,	13,333	601 06	1401 52	2002 58	J. W. C Super, Henry B. Sunverlin,	150 00
Forsythe,	11,9-5	637 87	1259 78	1897 70		
Franklin,	11 278	570 11	1185 51	755 62		
Gaston,	8 431	433 68	886 24	319 92		
Gates,	6,883	412 68	723 52	1136 20		
Granville,	18,962	1038 18	1903 23	3031 41		
Greene,	6,346	319 26	667 07	986 33		
Guilford,	18,606	1108 80	1955 81	3064 61		
Halifax,	15,301	780 42	1608 40	2388 82	George L. Jones,	75 00
Harnett,	7,005	425 35	736 35	1161 70		
Haywood	5,676	414 42	596 64	1011 06		
Henderson,	9,895	412 89	1040 13	1453 11		
Hertford,	7,726	399 36	812 13	1211 49		
Hyde,	6,617	395 10	695 56	1090 66	E. Ballance,	75 00
Iredell,	13 676	783 37	1437 58	2220 90	Thomas W. Harding,	75 00
Jackson,	5,416		569 31	569 31		
Johnston,	13,690	778 86	1439 05	2217 91		
Jones,	4,365	236 10	458 83	694 93		
Lenoir,	8,558	370 86	857 54	1228 40	Jonas Hill, Nancy J. Hill,	150 00
Lincoln,	7,349	415 44	772 50	1187 94		
Macon,	5,796	370 14	609 25	979 39		
Madison,	5,823		612 10	612 10		
Martin,	8,468	417 66	890 13	1307 79		
McDowell,	6 598	344 46	693 56	1037 02	Jasper Jamison,	75 00
Mecklenburg,	14 758	763 44	1551 32	2254 70	C. Seevers,	75 00
Mitchell,						
Montgomery,	6,920	369 78	727 41	1097 19		
Moore,	15,420	513 13	1095 32	1608 45		
Nash,	9,815	474 30	1031 72	1506 02	Isabella Pegram, Zilphia A. Pegram,	150 00
New Hanover	17,5-2	854 16	1848 17	2702 33		
Northampton,	10,653	643 36	1119 81	1763 17		
Onslow,	7,457	422 40	783 85	1206 25		
Orange,	14,905	897 42	1566 77	2464 19		
Pasquotank,	7,747	462 48	814 34	1276 82		
Perquimans,	5,820	361 80	611 78	973 58	James C. Lane,	75 00
Person,	9,143	529 50	961 09	1490 59		
Pitt,	12 691	644 70	1334 04	1978 74		
Polk,	3,795		398 92	398 92		
Randolph,	16,153	9-0 56	1696 06	2606 62		
Richmond,	8,828	476 16	927 97	1404 13		
Robeson,	13,307	664 80	1398 79	2063 59		
Rockingham,	14,219	741 78	1494 66	2236 44		
Rowan,	13,014	739 74	1367 99	2107 73		
Rutherford,	10,617	743 28	1116 02	1859 30	Hiram Merrit, Nancy J. Blanchard, Patty Hall,	
Sampson,	13 812	738 66	1451 88	2190 54	Kitty Hall, Lizzie Hall,	375 00
Stanly,	7,333	388 88	770 72	1159 60		
Stokes,	9 414	509 49	989 57	1498 97		
Surry,	9,881	487 92	1038 66	1526 58	Larkin Snow, George Harris, Nancy J. Hill,	225 00
Transylvania,						
Tyrell,	4,304	267 12	452 42	719 54		
Union,	10,304	555 48	1083 13	1638 61	Jane A. Bentor,	75 00
Wake,	24,334	1267 38	2557 92	3825 30	Narnissa J. Dupree, John Simpson,	150 00
Warren,	11,566	621 96	1215 79	1837 75	Joseph J. Reid,	75 00
Washington,	5,371	286 80	564 58	851 38		
Watauga,	4,915	200 88	516 65	717 53	John L. Summerlin, Sarah W. Summerlin, Needham B. Summerlin,	225 00
Wayne,	12,726	619 05	1337 72	1956 77		
Wilkes,	14,266	698 52	1499 60	2198 12		
Wilson,	8,321	405 28	874 68	1279 96		
Yadkin,	10,138	570 66	1065 57	1636 33		
Yancey,	8,510	484 08	894 55	1378 63	David F. Wiseman, Martin Singleton,	150 00
	860 234	$45,212 52	$90,425 04	$135,637 56		$3075 00

November 25th, 1861.

Professional and Business Cards.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 17

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and when the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861.
JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS at November Term of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the county of Nash, having qualified as Administrators on the estate of Joshua Watson, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

HENRY G. WILLIAMS,
B. D. MANN,
S. S. COOPER, } Administrators.
Nov. 19th.—63-6t&13-4t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

For Sale and to Let.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th of December next, at the residence of George McClammy, deceased, in Duplin county, will be sold all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Farming Implements, and a variety of other things.
The said sale will be on a credit of six months, purchasers giving bond with approved security.
F. M. McCLAMMY, Adm'x.
Nov. 28th, 1861 14-3t*

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

NEW WATER WHEEL—GREAT INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN RARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

Casemate Batteries.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL:

Your recent allusion to the importance of constructing *casemate* batteries on the sea coast was well timed, and if the suggestion could be heeded it would be well for us.—That our enemy intends to increase his naval forces largely, is certain, and that every assailable point on the coast will be attacked sooner or later, is equally certain.

The question then arises, how shall we successfully repel these naval attacks? My opinion is by the use of guns of heavy calibre, placed in *bombproof or casemate batteries.*

This work of rendering our sea coast batteries "bomb-proof" or "shellproof," is not so formidable as at first may be supposed.

I have no doubt the batteries at Port Royal might have been made *shellproof*, at a small advance on the cost of these open batteries that were constructed.

This may be done by means of wood and earth, or by the use of masonry and earth; or better, if done hastily, by a combination of masonry, wood and earth. Construct a brick or stone wall seven to eight feet thick, pierced with embrazures at proper distances for guns. This wall to be carried ten to eleven feet high—behind it place *counter-forts* or *buttresses*, to give more stability to the wall. Construct with timber "shellproofs," by covering with earth ten feet thick, and a good *casemate battery* is obtained.

Arm this battery with eight and ten inch Columbiads and Dahlgren guns, and no naval force can successfully assail it.

Connect this "*water battery*" with earth works for land defence, and we have our harbors that have not been otherwise fortified, completely protected. I venture the assertion that with half a dozen of the heavy guns that were mounted at Port Royal, had they been in such a battery as I have described, the enemy would have been *defeated.*—With the rear of such a battery secured against a land attack, *no fleet can reduce it.*

The gunners fire deliberately; they will not throw away a single shot, but make every one tell. Being near the level of the water, they will make their shot ricochet and hit a ship nearly every time. They would *concentrate* their fire on one ship—say the largest one, and cripple her—then take another, and so on, as long as the vessels *remain within good range.* Never fire at long ranges; reserve the fire of the batteries until the vessels are at the most effective distance. This can always be done with *covered batteries.*

Now, should we spend any more time or money in constructing open batteries on the sea coast at places where ships with shell guns can reach them? More on this subject. F.

Correspondence.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Rocky Mount, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1861.

To the Ladies Guard:

A portion of the ladies of Nash, feeling proud that they hail from the same county which you patriotically represent, and wishing to show their appreciation of your devotion to so just a cause, have made for you a Confederate Flag, and assigned to me the pleasing duty of presenting it, which I now do. We feel that men who have so nobly sacrificed the comforts of home, and all the endearments of the social circle, for rights, dear alike to us all, will dare enfurl it to the breeze in the face of our enemy, and wave the proud emblem of our nationality over every foot of soil in the Southern Confederacy before you will consent to sheath your swords and retire from the conflict. To have been to the wars—to have endured privations, pain and sufferings, in so just, so holy a cause, will be a life-long honor; but whilst we honor the patriotism which prompts you to submit to these hardships, we would alleviate your sufferings by every means in our power, and during your enlistment, should misfortune befall you, we shall be gratified if your gallant Captain will inform us; for whilst it may not be granted to our sex to share the hardships of camp life, we hope it may be permitted to mothers, wives, and sisters, to offer such consolation and aid as sons, husbands and brothers may need. That the cause you are so manfully struggling for may be successfully maintained, and that you may all return safely to your homes, covered with the wreath of victory, and with the flag of the Confederacy flying over you, is the prayer of

Respectfully and truly your friend,
MOLLIE R. BUNN.

ANSWER.
CAMP WYATT, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1861.

Miss Mollie R. Bunn:

It is with pleasure that I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th inst., accompanied with, and presenting a Confederate Flag, from a portion of the ladies of Nash, to the Ladies' Guard, Company I, 30th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers.

Allow me to assure you, and through you, the ladies of Nash county, that it is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude that I accept, on behalf of my company, this beautiful emblem of liberty, and token of your confidence and esteem, which your patriotic emotions have caused you to honor us with. It is with feelings of pride that we hail from Nash county, and we regard it as the highest privilege and first honor to go forth in defence of our country, under a banner prepared and presented to us by the fair daughters of our native county.

In the name of, and on behalf of the Ladies Guard, I accept the CONFEDERATE FLAG which you have so nobly, so patriotically, so generously, and so handsomely presented to us, and tender you our heartfelt and sincere thanks for this manifestation of your high esteem. You will permit me to add that it will be regarded by us, as our sacred duty to carry this banner wherever we go, bearing in our hearts, as it does on its folds, the motto, "WE ARE READY." And should it please the God of Battles to send us to the field of strife, be assured that we shall there "unfurl it to the breeze in the face of our" foe, "and wave the proud emblem of our nationality over" the field of victory, or perish beneath its folds. Should it be our fortunes to return home from the trying scenes of war, we shall bear with us to Nash the flag you have given us, and treasure it as a keep-sake, to be loved, honored, admired and protected by us, and handed down to our children's children.

It is true as you remark, that in camp life there are privations, pains and sufferings to be endured, but these we shall cheerfully bear, looking for and expecting no honors; but bearing with us a conciousness that our cause is just and an earnest hope that we may bear our share, and contribute our part in protecting our homes, families and friends, and making our country free. Your generous tender to alleviate our sufferings places us under still more lasting obligations and should misfortune befall us, we know who are our firmest friends, and to whom we shall apply in the hour of need—

"Fair lady's aid, we confess,
Can bring relief from deep distress.
Then may we claim you, in this cause,
And never want for your applause."

We have gone to the "tented field," we have drawn our swords and buckled on our armor, and beneath the Flag of our Confederacy, we will maintain our post until we can say

"From Alleghany's base!
To where our Western Andes prop the sky,
The home of freedom's heart is there
And o'er it freedom's banners fly."

Accept again our thanks for your kindness and to yourself Miss Mollie, our acknowledgments for the polite terms in which you have seen fit to make the presentation, and with these our best wishes for all of you, that your lives may be long and happy; that the recollections of your patriotic deeds may never be dimmed on earth; that when you shall have passed from timely existence, your noble acts shall be treasured in the hearts of the good and grown green in the memory of the just, "then bloom again beyond the grave in a land where winter never comes and sufferings are unknown; that while you shall hang around the throne of saphire and gold, rich garlands may adorn your brows, and the Eternal Hand place you in Mercy's seat."

For myself, and on behalf of the company, I am with considerations of the highest regard.

Most truly your faiend and obedient servant,
W. T. ARRINGTON,
Captain Ladies Guard.

Beulah Soldiers Aid Society in Sampson.

The ladies of Beulah Church and its vicinity, met in Beulah Church on Friday, the 6th day of September, for the purpose of organizing a Soldiers Aid Society.

After a few patriotic remarks from persons present, Mrs. William H. Faison was called to the Chair. After which we proceeded to the election of permanent officers.

Mrs. William H. Faison was elected President; Mrs. James Stevens, Vice President; Mrs. Peter Faison, Secretary; Mrs. T. I. Faison, Treasurer. The following ladies were appointed a Committee to solicit contributions: Mrs. Dr. Faison, Mrs. James Morrisey, Mrs. Ann Herring, Miss Eliza Fryar, Miss Ann Thomson, Miss Octavia Faison.

Mrs. James Mosely, Miss Jane Fryar, Miss Mary Faison, were appointed to form a constitution, and presented to the Society the following:

WHEREAS, our country has been invaded by the Northern foe, and our fathers, husbands and brothers, have been called to drive the invader from our soil, consequently giving up the comforts of home, it becomes our duty to form a Society for the purpose of supplying such articles as we deem necessary for their health and comfort.

ARTICLE 1ST.

SEC. 1st. This Association shall be known as the Beulah Soldiers' Aid Society.

SEC 2nd. Any lady who render any aid to the Society may be eligible to membership.

ARTICLE 2ND.

SEC. 1st. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and an Industrial Committee of six.

SEC. 2nd. It shall be the duty of the President to preside over the meetings, preserve order, appoint all Committees, and give the casting vote in case of tie

SEC. 3rd. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to sit as President in case of her absence.

SEC. 4th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the meeting.

SEC 5th. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all donations, dispose of the same as directed by the Society, and give a written statement monthly of the condition of the Treasury.

SEC. 6th. It shall be the duty of the Industrial Committee to collect funds, and any article which may be conducive to the comfort of a soldier, and place the same in the hands of the Treasurer.

Since the organization of the Society the following contributions have been made by the members:

Mrs M P Misaillied, $1, 1 blanket; Mr P J Faison, $5; Dr W J Thompson, 1 bolt of domestic; Miss Eliza Fryar, 5 shirts, 2 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 3 towels, 1 pr pillow cases, 1 bundle linnen, 1 paper sage; Mrs Jane Moore, $1, 3 pr socks; Mrs Ann Molton, 2 pr socks, 1 pr drawers; Miss Ann Moore, 3 pr socks, 1 bundle old linnen; Mrs Jas Moseley, 2 comforts, 1 sheet, 2 towels, 4 shirts, 2 pr socks; Mrs Temperance Herring, 1 comfort, 4 pr socks; Mrs Dr Faison, 1 coverlet, 1 pr sheets, 1 comfort, 1 blanket, 2 shirts, 2 pr drawers, 1 towel, 1 pillow, 1 pr pillow cases, 1 mattress, 1 pr pants, 2 pr socks, old linnen, bag of mustard seed, a paper of sage; Mrs Curtis Thomson, 6 shirts, 18 pr drawers, 1 pillow, 1 pr pillow cases, 5 pr socks, 1 pr pants; Miss Cornelia Thompson, 5 pr socks, 6 shirts, 1 pillow; Mrs William A Faison, 4 pr drawers, 4 flannel shirts, 6 pr socks, 6 blankets, 6 testaments, 1 pillow, 2 lbs bar soap; Mrs Maria Moore, 6 shirts, 6 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 1 pillow, 1 pair pants; Mrs William Herring, 2 shirts, 2 pr drawers; Mrs Franklin Faison, 4 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 4 pr socks, 1 pillow, 1 pr sheets, 1 pr blankets, 1 coverlet, 6 towels; Mrs Peter Faison, 1 quilt, 2 flannel shirt, 1 pr sheets, 8 towels, 1 shirt, 2 pr socks, 1 pillow, 7 cotton shirts; Miss Eliza Thompson, 7 pr socks, 1 pillow, 1 pr pants; Miss Ann Thomson, 7 pr socks, 1 bundle old linnen, 2 bottles pepper sauce; Miss Sallie Thomson, 2 pr socks, 1 pr blankets; Emma Thomson, 3 pr socks; Miss Jane Fryar, 3 pr socks, 1 pr drawers, 1 pillow; Miss Octavia Faison, 7 pr socks, 3 cravats; Miss Eliza A Moore, 2 pr socks; Miss Misry Faison, 3 pr socks, 2 bottles pepper sauce, 2 lung protectors, 1 scarf; Mrs James Morrissey, 2 pr drawers, 2 flannel shirts, 1 pr pillow cases, 1 bundle old linnen; Mrs G Morrisey, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr pillow cases, 3 shirts, 1 towel, 3 pr socks, 1 pr blankets, 1 pillow, sage and pepper, 4 tracts; Mrs James Stevens, 3 pillows, 2 blankets, 1 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 1 shirt, 2 towels, 1 lb soap; Bettie Faison 1 pr socks; Sallie Faison, 1 pair socks; Mrs William H Faison, 6 pr socks, 4 blankets, 1 mattress tick, 1 pr pants, sage and catmint, 1 comfort, 1 bundle linnen; Miss Louisa Gavin, 2 pr socks; Mrs T I Faison, 6 pr drawers, 6 shirts, 6 towels, 1 pillow, 1 pr pants, 4 comforts; Mrs Dr Shaw, 1 pr sheets, 1 pr blankets, 6 shirts, 6 towels, 1 pillow, 1 pr pants; Miss Sue Thompson, 2 pair socks; Miss Sallie Southerland, 2 pr socks; Mary Moore, 1 pr socks; Sallie Moore, 1 pr socks; Mr H W Moore, 1 bolt domestics; Miss Sarah Loftin, 1 pr socks; Mrs John Blount, 2 pr socks; Mrs Felix Millard, 2 pr socks; Mr James C Faison, $1; Mr Nehemiah Faison, $3; Mrs C Stevens, 2 pair socks; Mrs Serena Ellis, 2 pr socks; Mrs Ann Herring, 6 pr socks, 2 pr pants, 4 pr cotton flannel drawers, 4 cotton flannel shirts, 1 pillow, 2 pr socks, old linen, sage and pepper; 1 towel, hemmed by little Amelia Faison, not quite six years old; Mr W A Faison, 1 bolt cloth; Dr E F Shaw, 1 bolt cloth.

A Song from the Coptic.

[TRANSLATED FROM GOETHE BY J. CLARENCE MANGAN.]

Quarrels have long been in vogue among sages;
Still, though in many things wranglers and rancorous,
All the philosopher-scribes of all ages
Join, *una voce*, on one point to anchor us.
Here is the gist of their mystified pages,
Here is the wisdom we purchase with gold—
Children of Light, leave the world to its mulishness,
Things to their natures, and fools to their foolishness;
Berries were bitter in forests of old.

Hoary old Merlin, that great necromancer,
Made me, a student, a similar answer,
When I besought him for Fight and for lore;
Toiler in vain! leave the world to its mulishness,
Things to their natures, and fools to their foolishness;
Granite was hard in the quarries of yore.

And on the ice-crested heights of Armenia,
And in the vallies of broad Abyssinia,
Still spake the Oracle just as before;
Wouldst thou have peace, leave the world to its mulishness,
Things to their natures, and fools to their foolishness;
Beetles were blind in the ages of yore.

The Fight at Pensacola

Information was obtained yesterday, through official channels, that five vessels of the enemy's fleet had arrived off Pensacola. It may be that a large portion of the fleet recently engaged in the reduction of the Port Royal batteries have gone to Pensacola, and, while Fort Pickens is opening fire upon the Confederate batteries, in order to concentrate our troops at a given point, will endeavour to slip in and land troops at the mouth of the Peidido river, and so take Pensacola.—We are assured, however, that the enemy are likely to be foiled in this plan of operations, as the preparations are complete to give them a reception of which they little dream.

The latest dispatches received at the War Department last evening state that the enemy had not re-opened their fire up to one, P. M., yesterday. Further accounts of the damage done our works by the fire of the two preceding days, represent it to have been much less considerable than was at first supposed.

Richmond Examiner, 26th.

From the London Money Market Review.

FRANCE AND THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE—THE SALE OF LOUISIANA.—A very singular rumour has been in circulation during the last few days, viz: that France claims for herself the free navigation of the Mississippi, under the original treaty for the sale of Louisiana by France to the United States in 1803.

We know the question has been raised in France as to whether that country has not acquired, under the treaty above quoted, special privileges as regards free access to the American ports, and it is by no means impossible that a monarch of so strong a will as Napoleon III. may yet, in furtherance of the objects which he is understood to cherish, have something to say to the Northern States, even in respect of so old a parchment as that above quoted. His Majesty is a great stickler for the sanctity of treaties when they suit him.

Before quitting the subject, we may remark that, it is not at all clear, according to the law of nations, that the Northern States, seeing that they do not treat the seceding States as belligerents, but as rebels, have a right to exclude foreign vessels from any port of the United States, whether in the North or in the South, so long as those vessels abstain from carrying contraband of war.

SALT.—We are happy to be able to announce from good authority that in a few days there will be salt enough manufactured near Morehead City to supply any demand that is likely to be made. We are assured that gentlemen of ability and energy have taken the matter in hand and will be able, in a few days to turn out two hundred bushels per day which they intend to sell on living terms. So those who have hogs up fattening need not turn them out for fear of not being able to salt them, but instead thereof, may put up twice as many more.

Newbern Progress, 25th inst.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.—Our latest advices from East Tennessee—to Wednesday evening—represent that all the Union men arrested at Chattanooga have taken the oath to support the Confederate Government, and been released, except Blackford, on whose person was the plan and papers relating to the bridge burning.—The authorities would not permit him to go free. They have him still in prison at Chattanooga.

A cavalry company, in charge of Captain Watson and a large portion of General Carroll's Brigade, left Chattanooga on Wednesday morning to make an exploration for Union men in Sequatchie Valley—a locality heretofore very full of Lincolnite sympathizers.—It is expected that they will capture many persons.

The Seventh Alabama Regiment is stationed about twelve miles from Chattanooga—the heart of the infested district.

Martial law still prevails in Knoxville and Chattanooga.

The rebellion in the vicinity of Chattanooga is regarded as pretty well suppressed, at least for the present.

PRICE MOVING ON SPRINGFIELD.—Fremont has finally given up the command of the Western Department. The army he was leading against Price, is now under the immediate orders of General Hunter, who, on Thursday last, was at Springfield.

Hunter was promoted from a colonelcy to a brigadier generalship after the fight of Manassas in consequence of a display of valor, heightened by contrast with the surrounding cowardice. He was sent to Fremont as an adviser, but was never so used.

The St. Louis *Evening News*, of the 7th says Hunter assumed command at Springfield on Monday last. Fremont left there that same day.

Price is moving straight on Springfield from Cassville. The News says he is reported to have 80,000 men, while Hunter has but 30,000, and that Price is better supplied with artillery.

The tone of the Missouri papers show that they expect Hunter will be badly beaten by Price. Their special correspondents "utter the most gloomy forebodings as to the result of a battle in the present temper of the Federal troops."

A corps of Price's has taken a position at Wilson's Creek and has fortified the same.

PENSACOLA TO BE TAKEN.—The Washington correspondence of the New York *World* says:

You may soon expect to hear that Pensacola is taken. The Navy Department make no concealment of the fact that dispatches are expected daily from the Gulf with an account of the opening of the guns of Fort Pickens upon the rebel batteries. Colonel Brown has repeatedly written for orders allowing him to blow Bragg and his batteries off the opposite shore. He has been chafing like a hound in the leash; but if I am not mistaken the work has been given that will make Pensacola ours.

Late Northern Intelligence.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, Nov. 23.]

We present our readers to-day some interesting extracts from the Baltimore "Sun" of the 20th:

FEDERAL PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH—THEIR CONDITION AND TREATMENT—INTERESTING LETTERS.

The Philadelphia papers contain numerous extracts from letters received in that city within a day or two from the Federal prisoners at Richmond, who were captured at the battle of Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg. The let

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1861.

The Convention.

We publish below the report of the Committee on Salt, with the accompanying ordinances passed on Monday by the Convention by a vote of 64 ayes to 18 noes. We believe it is substantially, if not precisely accurate. It will be found interesting at this time. The success of the measure will depend largely upon the selection of a Commissioner, and as, from the very large majority, it is evident that the Convention wishes to have the thing carried, we must suppose that care will be taken in trying to get the right man.

There is no denying the fact that this measure, like the war itself, conflicts with private interests, and must seek its excuse or justification in the actual necessities of the case. This whole matter was fully discussed and considered by the members of the Convention. We do not know when the election for Commissioner will come off, but not, we must suppose, until next week, so as to allow some time to ascertain the qualifications of persons whose names may be brought forward. We mention this particularly now, so that if any one knows or thinks he knows the right man for this place, he may have his name brought forward. The following is the report and ordinance :—

Report of the Committee on Salt.

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution in relation to Salt, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report :

That, though they have no means of ascertaining the quantity of salt required, or the precise amount on hand in the State, it is quite certain there is a great deficiency in the supply.

It is believed by your Committee that something near five hundred thousand bushels will be required for the use of the entire population for one year; while it is doubtful if more than one hundred thousand bushels is in the market, and probably less than that in private hands. It is thought that there is a deficiency of three hundred thousand bushels, or more, and that one-half of this will be required in the next seven or eight weeks.

The only source from which any part of this deficiency can be supplied beyond our own limits, is at the Washington County Salt Works, near Abingdon, Va., and it is doubtful if a bushel from that quarter can be furnished for ten days, as it is absolutely necessary. At this establishment, about twenty-five hundred bushels is furnished per day; but so much of this section of country is dependent on it, that no considerable portion of the deficiency can be expected from this source. It is true, that salt is being made in the remote portions of Texas and Arkansas, but entirely cut off from the use of our people.

It is then certain that we must look to our resources and the manufacture of it on State account, on our sea coast; although there is little being there manufactured, and for sale, enough has been done to satisfy your Committee that an abundant supply can there be made, and at a greatly below its present market price.

It is believed that it can be made and furnished to consumers for less than two dollars per bushel, even at this season of the year, by boiling, while it will cost much less in spring and summer seasons, when evaporation by the atmosphere and heat of the sun can be called to our aid.

It is not believed that individual enterprise can be relied upon to furnish any part of the supply now required, owing to the uncertainty as to the blockade.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that provision be made for manufacturing and supplying to the people of each county in the State, salt at it's actual cost; and to this end, recommend the appointment of a Commissioner, to be charged with the whole subject, and recommend the passage of the accompanying Ordinance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. W. WOODFIN, *Chairman.*

AN ORDINANCE

IN REGARD TO THE SUPPLY OF SALT.

1. *Be it ordained, &c.*, That a Commissioner be appointed by this Convention, to manufacture salt for the use of the people of this State, at such place or places on some navigable water as he shall judge best, and that he furnish it to the people of each county at the most convenient depot on the railroad to such county, on the payment of the cost of manufacturing and transportation, which price shall be fixed on the delivery of the salt.

Be it further ordained, That the said Commissioner shall have full power to employ the necessary agents and workers, and to contract for materials, in the name of the State, necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, and to draw upon the Public Treasurer, from time to time, therefor, not exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to proceed as soon as practicable to the discharge of this duty, and as salt can be made, it be sent forward to the various depots on the several railroads in the State, or on some navigable water, for the accommodation of every section of the State, equally, and in such order as he may find best to meet the wants of the country.

Be it further ordained, That Justices of the Peace in the several counties, a majority being present, in this State shall meet at the Court House, in term time, or in vacation of the courts, and make such order as they may prefer, regulating the delivery, distribution and payment for the salt manufactured for the use of the people of such county, and that said may advance the money out of the Treasury of such county, or otherwise: *Provided*, That they shall not sell the salt to be sold on speculation, or for more than actual cost.

Be it further ordained, That it shall not be lawful for any one to purchase more of the salt, so made, than he requires for his own use, or for distribution, at the cost and expense of transportation; and if any one shall purchase said salt so made, and re-sell it for a profit, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any of the County or Superior Courts, shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

Be it further ordained, That this Ordinance shall continue in force and operation during the continuance of the present war, unless the Legislature shall otherwise order.

Be it further ordained, That if the Commissioner shall die or remove from the State, resign, or refuse to act, the Governor, with the advice of the Council of State, shall fill the vacancy.

Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to make report to the Governor every month showing the progress of the work, its cost, etc., and that the Governor shall lay such reports before the General Assembly at the first session, and they may make such order and change in the management of the business and settlement with the Commissioner as in their wisdom may seem fit.

Another section provides that a report be made to the Governor in regard to the quantity, quality, to whom delivered, &c., &c.

Here is another ordinance which may be of interest. It has not passed yet that we know of, but it probably will. Look out for the sperits :

[PRESENTED BY MR. SMITH, OF JOHNSTON.]

AN ORDINANCE

TO PREVENT DISTILLERS OF ARDENT SPIRITS FROM ENGROSSING CORN AND WHEAT.

Be it ordained by this Convention, That after the 1st of January, 1862, Whisky Distillers shall be taxed one dollar per gallon on all ardent spirits distilled out of corn or wheat bought for the purpose of distilling ardent spirits: *Provided, however*, That this Ordinance shall not apply to ardent spirits which may be ordered by the authorities of the State or Confederate states for the benefit of the army.

The scheme for the relief of the Treasury brought forward by the Committee of which Judge Ruffin is Chairman, has passed. It provides for the issue of Treasury Notes to the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing interest and fundable in State stocks at the option of the holders.

The question of the assumption by the State, of the Confederate State's War Tax, is still an open one, but it is narrowed down to a pretty well ascertained point, and that is that if the Confederate government can make an arrangement for taking North Carolina notes, or if the Confederate treasury will arrange to give the State credit in this way for her advances to the general defence, then the State, through the Convention, will assume this war tax for the present year. Otherwise, she will not. It is next to certain that the State will *not* assume the war tax, as is not believed that any such arrangement can now be made.

On yesterday (Tuesday) forenoon, Judge Osborne, from a committee, reported in favor of a charter for a road from Danville, Va., to Greensboro', N. C., in accordance with the recommendation of the President of the Confederate States. The report was accompanied by an ordinance in the nature of a charter for the proposed Railroad. The ordinance or bill was read once by its title and ordered to be printed for information.—It was made the special order for Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, introduced an ordinance looking to the distribution of the school fund on the white basis and for other purposes.

Sundry resolutions, some of enquiry and some mandatory, relative mainly to military affairs, were offered and referred.

The question attracting the largest share of attention at the present time is the sedition and test oath ordinance, as reported by Judge Biggs from the committee to which the matter was referred. The original ordinance for which that of the committee is a substitute provided that the test oath should be taken by all suspected persons. The ordinance, oath included, will probably pass in a modified shape. Mr. Dick and some other gentlemen spoke on it yesterday, Mr. Dick, we think, opposed it. His speech was spoken of as rather elaborate and was feelingly delivered, and apparently with some effect, from what we could hear.

We think it very likely that the Danville Charter will pass. It makes no appropriation. We do *not* think that the Congress at Richmond will supply the funds.—*Daily Journal, 4th inst.*

RUMORS.—We heard rumors last night up the road about movements of Northern troops on the Sounds North of Cape Lookout. It is probable that a portion of their troops have got into the village of Portsmouth on the Carteret county banks and on the South side of Ocracoke Inlet, with the view of wintering there, and that the greater portion of those at Hatteras have moved farther up the beach and will in all likelihood put up huts.

We could not find any firm foundation for a rumor that a large number of Yankee gun boats were in the Sound, and that they had a large force with which to overrun Hyde county and parts adjacent. There is no doubt considerable anxiety in that section of the State along the shores of Pamlico Sound, extending even to Albemarle, from the fear that the Lincolnites may come with sufficient force to get possession of Roanoke Island and consequently to control the navigation of Croaton Sound.—*Daily Journal, 4th inst.*

COLONEL JAS. D. RADCLIFFE'S REGIMENT is put down in the printed Register of North Carolina Troops, issued from the Adjutant General's Office, as the 18th. We are induced to make this statement in reply to enquiries made of us by parties who have friends in the Regiment. In addressing a member of any company, it is only necessary to write the name and add 18th Regiment, North Carolina Troops,—then the post office and State.

BIG EGG.—J. E. Bunting, Esq, of this county, has placed on our desk a specimen of an egg laid by a hen of the Bramah breed, which measures 3½ inches in length, and 6¼ inches in circumference.

If anybody had doubted the fact of the weather being cold last night or the night before, he would have been convinced of his error by getting up at three o'clock in the morning and going out into the night air. Wasn't it cold ?—*Daily Journal, 4th inst.*

THE NEWS by telegraph is rather interesting than otherwise. The operations in Missouri are more favourable, at any rate every body will rejoice over the capture of the marauding gangs of "Jayhawkers" and other malefactors who have been committing outrages in Western Missouri and Arkansas, under the lead of such men as Montgomery and Jim Lane, of Kansas notoriety.

The campaign projected by old General Scott is now commencing, or rather we should say—it has commenced. The expedition against the South Carolina coast fairly opened the ball. The Lincolnite troops are concentrating at Cairo, for a descent of the Mississippi.—The Port Royal affair has been so far a success to them and a blow to us. It could not well be helped, we suppose.

The attempt appears to be making to close all the minor harbors of the South by sinking old whalers at their mouths, and then concentrating all the naval force to carry and co-operate with land forces sent to attack the larger cotton ports.

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS meets to-day in Washington City, and will no doubt organize promptly. Wonder how many members from North Carolina will present themselves. We do hope, for the sake of common decency, that C. H. Foster will not have the impudence and mendacity to try and figure around as the member from the first district.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

THE Charleston *Courier* reminds us that the Bank of Charleston has agreed to receive at par, from soldiers, bills of all the Banks of the Confederate States. We are glad to hear it and pleased to acknowledge it; but still that hardly meets the case of troops down at Coosawhatchie, Grahamsville, and other out of the way places. We trust that things will come all right. Indeed we have reason to believe that they are already doing so. We know that the Charleston papers came out about the matter nobly and manfully.

RAIN—SNOW—HAIL.—Yesterday was a miserably wet day—it rained here from early in the morning till late last night, coming down towards the last exceedingly heavy. The wind was also very heavy about 3 or 4 o'clock this morning. We learn that some of the tents of the 28th Regiment were blown down. This morning early we had a slight sprinkling of snow.

The telegraph informs us that a snow storm had been prevailing in Richmond for five hours up to ten o'clock last evening, and had not stopped.

We learn that in Augusta, Ga., they had a heavy hail storm about 5 o'clock, P. M., yesterday.

The wind this morning is from the North—the atmosphere is quite cold, with appearances of snow—cloudy.

P. S.—The sun has come out, and it bids fair for a clear day but cold.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

The Militia Law and the Newspapers.

A resolution has very properly been introduced in the State Legislature exempting the printers employed on daily newspapers from militia duty. The reasons for the move are given by the Nashville Banner in the following observations, which none can gainsay : "From no body of men has the war drawn so largely, in proportion to its numbers, as from the Typographical Societies of the South. We think we can safely say that no body of men, as a general rule, possess more intelligence, patriotism and public spirit, and when the tocsin sounded, they were among the first volunteers. To-day barely enough are left in this city to supply the actual need on our local papers. Those who are now employed in the offices are generally men who are kept at home by peculiar circumstances. We therefore sincerely trust that no member of the Legislature will refuse his vote to a measure which is designed to relieve the newspapers from such an embarrassment as seems likely to ensue, if they do not. The people must have the papers, and the papers must have printers."

We clip the above from the Memphis Appeal, and commend it to the attention of the Convention now sitting in Raleigh. We know where the shoe pinches, and we know the people desire that the daily papers of the State shall be kept up. To enable them to do so, it is necessary that the force they employ should be exempt from militia duty, otherwise it will be impossible for them to maintain their regular issues. To-day our whole force has been ordered to parade for regimental review, or pay a heavy fine, which we would not have them do. Once each week they are ordered out for drill, and it has become quite a serious matter with us. We do hope the Convention will take it in hand, and that an ordinance will be passed similar to the bill now before the Tennessee Legislature.

WE TAKE the following from DeBow's Review for September, which we have no doubt will be recognized as authority :

EXPORTS.—Cotton or yarn shall not be exported from the Confederate States, except through the seaports, under penalty of $5.000 and imprisonment for six months: Extended, August 2, to include sugar, tobacco, rice, molasses, syrup and naval stores.

WITHOUT AN INVITATION.—The Macon Telegraph says : "A private letter from Savannah, dated the 27th, says that Gen. Sherman, in command of the Federal invading force, has sent word that he will dine in Savannah next Wednesday. The story may or may not be true, but there can be no doubt of the fact that preparations are being made to receive him."

If Sherman makes the attempt, he will no doubt be *warmly* received.

Salt.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Woodfin, from the committee on salt, has made a report and submitted an ordinance to the Convention embodying all the main features of the plan proposed by us some time since in the Journal.

He estimates the deficiency for the year at least three hundred thousand bushels, of which the salt-works at Abingdon, Virginia, cannot supply one bushel in ten. We must look to the sea-coast. The committee think that an abundance can be procured on the sea coast by boiling, even at this season of the year, at less than $2 per bushel. The report was accompanied by an ordinance appropriating $100,000 to be used in erecting and furnishing the necessary works. These works to be under the control of a salt commissioner, and the salt to be furnished to the people of the State at cost, including the prices of transportation.

We do not know what has been done with the ordinance which was introduced on Wednesday last and laid over under the rule, for consideration on Thursday.

We trust that some action will be taken promptly. We are now in the hog-killing season, and it will soon be now or never. It is true that not much will be lost by some slight delay, as the corn crops have been abundant, and the hogs will weigh more in a few weeks than if killed earlier, but there must be a limit to this delay or very serious loss will be the consequence. For our own part, although as a general thing we are opposed to the State or the community becoming a competitor in any business against private enterprise where private enterprise is adequate, we much prefer that the State should restrain extortion by bringing the supply up to the demand, rather than by affixing arbitrary prices to commodities, with the almost certainty of an inadequate supply at any price. If the law could force every bushel of salt in the State into market at a dollar a sack, that would not increase the quantity, nor make up the existing deficiency of three hundred thousand bushels. The emergency is here. Individual enterprise is inadequate to meet it. The State can step in as well in regard to the salt to be made, as she already has done in regard to the public works over which it is to be carried, and the same justification or excuse applies—the necessity of the case and the inadequacy of individual enterprise.

The State Convention.—"No-Party" Conservatism.—Danger Ahead.

We are not of those who wish to keep up any party excitement or bitterness, neither can we, on the other hand, class ourselves with those who would deprecate the free expression of opinions about men and things, lest by such expression we should incur the imputation of party bias. Parties have always existed and always will exist. They are the natural result of human thought and action. Men's opinions, like men's minds and faces, will differ, and it is only in the presence of some controlling necessity, or impending danger, that minor questions are forgotten or overlooked. The truth is, that it is to the collision of minds, in great party struggles, that the national intellect, in all free countries, owes much of its vitality. Parties watch each other, and if there are abuses connected with them, they also prevent abuses far more dangerous than those incident to their existence and action, which, when properly directed, is healthful. It is in "no-party" times, when the public attention is concentrated on some other point, that the most startling innovations are made, almost without notice, and landmarks removed quietly, which at other times could not even be threatened, without waking up such an opposition as would at once deter the boldest advocate of change.

The present State Convention is a fair illustration of our meaning. No one will deny the large amount of ability which that body contains. In that respect it is certainly not inferior to any public body which has ever met in this or perhaps in any other State. It would be disrespectful and untrue to charge it with being deficient in patriotism. Of that we must conclude that it has at least its fair share. And yet, known to be able and believed to be patriotic, we fear that before all is over the Convention may prove itself one of the most mischievous and most innovating bodies that have ever met in the State. The cherished prospects of politicians or sections, over and over again defeated by the people, may be got through the Convention with but little trouble and perhaps ratified by the people without sufficient examination, for we need hardly tell anybody that the present time of excitement is not exactly favorable to the calm examination and consideration of questions of constitutional change and amendment. People will be looking away to Dixie, so to speak—their eyes will be fixed on the battle-fields of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri or South Carolina. The vote upon ratifying any re-written constitution will be small, and although we suppose our soldiers in camp, whether in this or any other State, will have the right to vote, how many of them in camp will have the opportunities for calm reflection, or the facilities for obtaining the facts or listening to the arguments necessary to the formation of an intelligent opinion, and consequent intelligent exercise of the elective franchise. In truth the probability might be that the soldier in the field would return home at the end of the war to find a constitution in operation different from that which he left there, and one in the formation of which he had virtually no hand nor voice.

We beg of the gentlemen composing the committees to whom are to be referred matters relating to different portions of the constitution to act very cautiously.—We notice that all sorts of propositions looking to the most radical changes have been submitted to the Convention and referred to these committees, and we know that a heavy pressure will be applied with the view of pressing through all these changes, affecting alike the basis of representation and of taxation, of political power, of eligibility to office and to the exercise of the rights of citizenship.

Changing our relations to the world by ceasing to be a member of the association of States to which we have previously belonged, and by uniting our fate with another association, some change in our organic law was absolutely required to enable us to adapt ourselves to our altered position, and to this extent the action of the Convention will be in strict accordance with the wishes of the people by whom they were elected. Anything beyond this, will evidently be an excessive exercise of power, because, although not prohibited, it was certainly neither contemplated nor intended, since, had the question of calling any Convention turned upon the propriety of effecting sundry of the changes now proposed to be made by that which is in session, it could not have been called at all, as it could not possibly have obtained the necessary two-thirds vote in both houses of the General Assembly.

The Richmond *Enquirer* already raises the voice of warning and of caution in that State, where the Convention is cutting and slashing generally, and doing more uprooting, removing more land-marks, repudiating more results of experience in a few days of "no-partyism," than would be permitted in years of the most rampant party rule.

Let us in conclusion, say a few words to those members of the Convention who claim to be the "conservatives" *par excellence*. Let us then be indeed conservative in fact as well as in profession. Let us beg of them, in all sincerity, to show their faith by their works, and not, while claiming the honors of conservatism, signalize themselves by a destructive onslaught upon the compromises of the State Constitution. We make this appeal in all sincerity and with all respect to the Convention. We ask of that body and of all its members to *be* in fact conservative, and not confine their conservatism to mere profession, for the sake of effect.

NO PERSON will hereafter be permitted to enter or leave the city of Savannah without a written pass from the Mayor.

Acknowledgments.

CAMP NEAR RALEIGH, Nov. 28th, 1861.

Messrs. Fulton & Price: Permit me to acknowledge through your columns the receipt of the following articles for the use of our company: Mrs W W Faison, 3 blankets, Mrs R J Pearsall, 2 blankets, 1 comfort and 1 pillow; Miss Lucy Pearsall, 2 pr socks; Miss Emma Pearsall, 2 pr socks; Mr Henry R Kornegay, 1 blanket, 10 pr socks; Mr Osborn Carr, 3 pr socks; Mrs William Herring, 1 *valuable bundle*; Miss Anna Bryan, 1 pr socks; Miss Rachel Moore, 2 pair socks; Mrs David Brown, 2 pr socks; Miss Mary Oates, 2 pr socks; Miss Vick Blunt, 2 pr socks; Miss Kitty Miller, 1 pr socks; Susan, (slave) belonging to John A Bryan, 1 pair socks for a Southern soldier; from the Soldier's Aid Society at Warsaw, 19 shirts, 13 pr socks, 12 pr drawers; Miss S Almira Faison, 2 pr socks, 2 shirts; Miss Fanny Loften, 2 pr socks; Miss E Nunn, 2 pr socks; Mrs Thomas Hill, 4 blankets, 1 towel; Mrs Daniel Bowden, 1 blanket, 1 towel; Mrs Sally Hodges, 1 comfort, 1 towel; Mrs W W Faison, 6 pair drawers, 2 towels; Miss Sarah J Hill, 1 pr yarn socks; Mrs Dr Jas W Blunt, 3 pr socks.

To these estimable ladies we would return our most profound thanks. A. G. MOSELEY, Capt.

FORT JOHNSON,
SMITHVILLE, Dec. 3d, 1861.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

The Ladies Soldier's Aid Society of Columbus, by Misses Lucy and Amanda Smith, and Miss Princes A. Toon, have recently forwarded to my Company (Co. D, 20th Regiment N. C. T.) the following articles of clothing, &c., for which permit me, on behalf of the company, to make this public acknowledgment : 100 shirts, 80 pairs socks, 40 pairs drawers, 2 dozen towels, 26 quilts and covers, pepper, sage, &c &c. These ladies, together with the Misses Burns and others of Columbus, have nobly devoted their time and means in rendering comfortable the condition of those who have gone from that county to the public defence. My company, sirs, know how to appreciate such kindness. We will not forget to do our duty as soldiers, nor fail to cherish a love for the land we live in, when ministering angels such as these, watch over and provide for us.

Respectfully, JNO. E. STANLY.
Capt. Com. Co. D, 20th Regt., N. C. T.

CAMP WYATT Dec. 1st, 1861.

At a meeting of the Duplin Turpentine Boys, held on the night of the 25th ult., I. J. Strickland was called to the chair, Lieut. Daniel Teachey was called upon to act as secretary, and Lieut. Cornelius Johnson, John J. Carr and —— were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.—The committee retired, and after a short absence the following was presented and unanimously adopted—viz :

WHEREAS, by the interposition of Divine Providence, we are called upon to mourn the loss of our companion and brother soldier in arms, Obed Carr, Therefore

Resolved, 1st. That we acknowledge and bow obedience to the will of the Allwise Ruler, but we cannot but feel that we have been bereft of a good and worthy associate, who had manfully come forth to defend his country's honor; and in the death of our brother in arms, we have sustained a loss which we mourn, the country a true citizen and faithful soldier, and the Church of which he was a member, a pious and exemplary christian.

2d. That we offer our sympathies to the family and large circle of friends and relatives the deceased has left to mourn his loss, and trust that our loss has been his eternal gain, and as a token of respect that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

3d That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

4th. That these resolutions be published in the Wilmington Journal and North Carolina Presbyterian.

I. J. STRICKLAND, Ch'n.

DANIEL TEACHEY, Sec'y.

Another Brilliant Achievement!

More Laurels for North Carolina—A Yankee Cavalry Regiment Utterly Routed with a loss of 106 *Killed and* 26 *Taken Prisoners.*—We have the gratification of announcing upon unquestionable authority, the complete success of a skirmish beyond Manassas, in which the First North Carolina Cavalry Regiment played a distinguished part.

On Tuesday morning last, at early dawn, Colonel Robert Ransom, with a large body of his cavalry, who now occupy an advanced position near Centreville, started out on a scouting expedition. They had proceeded but a few miles when they fell in with the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, Commanded Col. Averill.

At the command of their leader, the North Carolinians made a dashing charge upon the Hessians, killing 106 and taking 26 prisoners; also, a large number of horses, arms and equipments.

The Pennsylvanians were utterly routed, and fled in Bull Run style, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Strange to state, not a man on our side was lost.

This is certainly one of the most gallant and remarkable affairs of the kind which has occurred during the war, and Col. Ransom has quickly won for himself a distinction of which he may be proud. We congratulate him and the noble Old North State upon the brilliant result of his expedition.

Petersburg Express.

The New York Herald on President Davis's Message.

The New York *Herald*, of the 25th instant, publishes a long editorial severely criticising President Davis's last message to the Confederate Congress. The following extracts will give the general drift of the whole article :

We published yesterday *in extenso*, by telegraph from Washington, the message of Jefferson Davis to the rebel Congress, now in session at Richmond. Those of our readers who have perused it need not be told that it is a weak and inflated document, and that notwithstanding some "whistling to keep his courage up," the Confederate President betrays evident signs of fear and trembling at the spectres which haunt his guilty soul. He is weak in the knees, and weak in the back; but it is his policy to put on the appearance of strength and cool courage. He has read history. The grand motto of Danton—one of the most formidable leaders in the French Revolution—was "audacity." It is essential to success in all revolutions, and Jefferson Davis knows how to assume a virtue, if he has it not.

On the whole the message may be regarded as a caving in of the rebel Confederacy, the first decided symptom of which was exhibited recently by Gen. Polk, at Columbus, when he said to a correspondent of a Northern paper, "Let your man, Lincoln, come out and say that the Dred Scott decision is right, and that the South shall have equal rights in the Territories, they (the rebels) would lay down their arms and return to their homes." As Mr. Lincoln has already declared his purpose to respect the Constitution and the supreme laws of the land, including the decisions of the Supreme Court, which gave slaveholders equal rights with non-slaveholders in the Territories; as he even swore by a solemn oath at the time of his inauguration to carry them into execution what further "coming out" can the Bishop-General require ?

It is worthy of remark, that while the rebel President is jubilant over a succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg and Belmont, he takes good care to make no mention of the defeats in Western Virginia, the recent subjection of two counties in Eastern Virginia, the defeat of his arms at Fort Hatteras, North Carolina, and at Port Royal, South Carolina, the effect of which is to deprive his buccaneers of their places of refuge and to render them harmless in future on the ocean, besides the acquisition by the Union army of such important strategetical points.

This message is a dying kick of the Confederacy.—Though Davis pretends that this bogus money freely passes everywhere at the South, as if it were gold; that there is an abundant supply of food; that the rebels can now manufacture for themselves not only arms and the munitions of war, but clothing and all that they need, and that, therefore, there is "no limit" to the length of time they will be able to carry on the war against the North, yet it is evident that this is but the game of bluff, so well known down the Mississippi, and that his last desperate hope is in the intervention of European powers, to whose interests and fears he adroitly appeals.

He reminds them that if the war and the blockade should continue much longer, the planters may cease to cultivate cotton for exportation; and a supply of that staple may be permanently cut off from Europe; further, and the blockade, throwing the Southern people on their own resources, and compelling them to manufacture for themselves, the Southern trade may be lost forever to the manufacturing nations at the other side of the Atlantic. Indeed, he is particularly savage that they have not already broken the blockade, hinting mysteriously at some breach of faith.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD CANDLES.—A correspondent sends us the following receipt, which, in our present condition, will be universally useful. Oil of every kind is very scarce, in fact, can hardly be obtained at all, and candles too are too high priced for free use. Let every family provide its own light, which can be done if this receipt is observed, at a greatly reduced expense :

To Harden Tallow, Suet, or Lard for Candles.—Take a half pound of alum and saltpetre, pulverise coarsely, pour on it a quart of boiling water—take from twelve to twenty pounds of tallow, according to its firmness. The former quantity for the oily tallow we get from the fat beef in the summer, or for lard, and the latter for tallow that will stand in a cake; put it in an iron vessel near the fire, and when melted, stir in the dissolved alum and saltpetre, and boil until the water is expelled from the tallow. Have wicks made rather smaller and of finer thread than usual for home made candles—and when perfectly dry mould the candles in the usual way. If any one, after giving this receipt a trial, goes in darkness, it is because their deeds are evil.

Petersburg Express.

From the Southern Cultivator

Cotton Seed Oil.

We invite attention to the two communications below, taken from the *Scientific American* of last year. Some of our readers may have seen them, but to most they will be new. They relate a subject of very great importance—of importance in two aspects, making valuable a substance regarded as of little value by the majority of planters, and supplying a pressing want of the Southern States. What are we to do for oil for machinery ? It is even now almost impossible to get it. In a little time it will be wholly impossible, unless we make it from Cotton Seed.

As an illustration of our past indifference to home products, a barrel of this oil, although advertised, has been in Rome for months, and not an inquiry has been made for it until a few days since it was opened at our request. We have found it a fair oil for the table and also well suited to machinery. It has nothing unpleasant either in odor or flavor. The maker of the oil tried by us, A. A Maginniss, 115 and 117 Magazine Street, New Orleans.

Who will undertake this manufacture in Georgia, and without delay ? It is a business that must pay abundantly at present prices, two dollars per gallon. It will be not only profitable to those who undertake it, but a measure of patriotism, as supplying a serious want of the country. It should not be forgotten by planters, that not only is Cotton Seed Oil Cake the richest food which can be given to domestic animals, but a *ton of manure from animals fed upon it is worth four times as much as the same quantity from animals fed on any other food Whatever.*—EDS. SO. CULT.]

The Cotton Seed Oil Manufacture—The Business Profitably Established on a very Large Scale—Description of the Establishment of the First Successful Manufacturer—Machinery and Process—Value of the Cake—Magnificent Future of the Business.

NEW ORLEANS, LA, May 30, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—Being forced to remain in New Orleans nearly the whole of a day, I thought I could find nothing of more interest in your line than a description of the great Cotton Seed Oil manufactory of F. M. Fisk. This business, after struggling through a feeble and ailing infancy of 30 years, has finally fallen into the hands of a man who has established it on a paying and permanent foundation, and it now has the promise of a brilliant and widely expanding career. Mr. Fisk is the first man who has succeeded in this manufacture. I have been over his establishment. It occupies a plot of ground 150x150 feet, which is mostly covered by brick buildings three stories in height. His machinery is driven by a 35-horse power engine, and he makes 500 gallons of oil and a little more than 5 tons of cake per day, using from 12 to 15 tons of seed; from which it appears that a ton of cotton seed yields about 35 to 40 gallons of oil and 700 or 800 pounds of oil cake. Mr. Fisk shipped 800 tons of the cake to England, and visited that country himself to introduce the article among the English farmers as food for their cattle. It was upon effecting a sale for this portion of the product that the success of the business depended. The cake now sells for about $40 per ton at the manufactory. Two kinds of oil are made, the variety depending upon the clarifying process used; the white selling for 80c. per gallon and the yellow for 60c. The seed costs $11 per ton on the levee, and about $13 at the mill.

The process of manufacture is simple and rapid. The seed is hulled, crushed, heated and pressed; the oil is then refined: the whole process occupying less than two days. The hullying mill is made of German burrstones, these being softer than the French, and, consequently, more easily dressed. The running stone is in the shape of a very thick grindstone, the periphery forming the grinding face. The stationary stone is concave, fitting the runner, and both have their grinding surfaces grooved; the grooves running diagonally in opposite directions. This rolls off the burr, at the same time crushing the seed. As the seed leaves the mill it falls upon a sieve, which separates the hull and adhering cotton from the crushed seed. It is then passed again through a similar mill, and again sifted; after which it is run between two iron rollers, which complete the crushing process. Being thus made sufficiently fine, it is now placed in an iron tub and heated as hot as can be done without burning; it being constantly stirred by arms upon a revolving shaft during this process. When the experienced workman finds (by feeling with his hand) that the meal is properly heated, it is put into stout linen bags, which are placed between stiff boards and subjected to the action of a powerful hydraulic press.—The oil runs out in a stream, and the cakes, on being removed from the press, have the bags stripped from them, and their edges smoothly trimmed with a knife. Each cake is nearly two feet long, some nine inches wide, an inch thick, and weighs about seven pounds.—The oil is clarified by a secret process, and the residue from the clarifying is used for making soap. This soap looks precisely like ordinary bar soap, but Mr. Fisk says that, as there is no resin in it, it is as soft and pleasant to the hands as the best Castile. I have tried it once, and, as far as I could judge from that one trial, the statement seems to be true. Mr. Fisk and his foreman assert that the oil is quite equal to the best of sperm, for both lubricating and illuminating purposes.

This business having been proved to be profitable with seed at $11 per ton, considering that hundreds of thousands of tons are wasted annually, it would seem that, unless the coal oil should master it, it might grow rapidly into one of our very largest manufactures. B.

As an appropriate appendix to the foregoing letter, we here publish an interesting communication just received from the secretary of an oil company, recently established in Tennessee, and which is now "floating along on the high tide of successful experiment."

MESSRS. EDITORS :—On page 280 of the last volume of that very valuable paper, the *Scientific American*, we observed a notice of our enterprise; and thinking it might be desirable upon your part, and possibly useful to us, that you should be fully informed of the nature of our products and the extent of our operations, we have sent you (by the same mail which brings this letter) a copy of our charter, list of officers, bye-laws, &c., in pamphlet form, and we will now give you some further details of the business in which we are engaged.

The supply of seed for all purposes, for years to come, is inexhaustible; the only difficulty in obtaining it existing in the fact that, when the seeds are produced at remote points from the river, they do not well bear freight at the price we can afford to give for them.—This difficulty, however, will we hope, be hereafter removed, first, by improvement in the hulling machines, so as to produce those that are portable and suitable to put up upon plantations, thus reducing the freight to simply that on the clean meat or kernel of the seed; and secondly, by an improvement in the demand, and consequent improvement in the price of the products, as they become (as you suggest) utilized by the ingenuity of the thousands of ingenious minds which are scattered through the Cotton (and I will add, also, the other) States. We now have an ingenious and experienced machinist at work upon a model for a small, light and portable huller, of such simplicity as will render it available in ordinary hands upon plantations; those now in use requiring too great an amount of mechanical skill in keeping them in order. We are well convinced that the more test that these products are subjected to, and the more they are brought before the public, the greater will be the demand for them, and, consequently, the better price will prevail. The legitimate products are the crude oil and the oil-cake. The crude oil is of a high, clear maroon color, and much freer from the albumen, gluten and other component parts of the seed than would be supposed. We have a process—the best yet known, but one which we think susceptible of improvement by scientific men—of producing a clarified or refined oil, of about the consistency and appearance of the best lard oil, and which can be applied to all the uses that the lard oil may be. Partial and very imperfect experiments have been made by ourselves, and by other persons under our instructions, in applying it to purposes of mixing and grinding paints, and also for tanning and currying purposes, which latter it seems well adapted for; it penetrates the leather thoroughly, and tends much to soften the fiber of it. We have sold over 1,500 barrels for this purpose, and in every instance it has given entire satisfaction. As a machine oil, in its refined state, it is about equal to the best lard oil. We have also a process of preparing from it what we have named the "railroad lubricator," which we hope to so far perfect as to make it an article that will supercede all others for machinery of a heavy kind or which runs at great speed. The object we have endeavored to obtain is to remove from the oil all glutinous matter of the seed, and yet to give it a consistency that will retain it long upon the journals while all its liquid and lubricating qualities are retained; this we have arrived at to a great extent, but we are aware that the process may be very much improved.

As an oil for soap of every quality—from the lowest to the highest grades of fancy toilet soap—it has no superior; the refuse of the refining process making the best class of the common washing soap, and the refined oil being capable of converting into the finest qualities of delicate shaving and toilet soap.

The oil cake is a clean and portable article of food for "stock," such as beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, and especially milch cows, and of greater richness than any other food known; combining, as it does, all the qualities of the best food used. We are confident, too, that when this cotton seed oil cake and meal shall have been properly tested, it will prove a far more available, cheaper, cleaner, and more pleasant article as a fertilizer of the soil, or as a dressing for vegetation, than any other. We have made some experiments in this way, but desire others having better opportunities to test the subject fully.

It remains but to give you a synopsis of capacity, &c. We are now manufacturing daily 500 gallons of oil and 7½ tons of oil cake and meal.

JAMES A. GRANT, Secretary,
Grant White Lead and Cotton Seed Oil Works
(Navy Yard). Memphis, Tenn., June 23, 1860.

Port Royal in the Olden Time.

A NAVAL EXPEDITION THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Port Royal, it appears, possesses an interesting history, and was a point of some notoriety three centuries ago. We quote the following from the New York Times :

The region around Port Royal Entrance and Island has a strange, eventful and romantic history. It was, in fact, the first settled spot on the coast of North America. How interesting, in view of our expedition, to read the story of another expedition to the same locality just three hundred years ago. The first colony was sent out by Admiral Coligni, a zealous Protestant, and then one of the Ministers of the Crown, who at the time of the war between the French Protestants and Catholics, obtained permission of Charles IX to plant a colony of Protestants in Florida—a name then applied also to a great part of the Southern coast. Command of two vessels was accordingly given to Jean Ribault, "a man expert in sea causes," and in the spring of 1562 he landed on the Florida coast. Sailing northward, he discovered several rivers, one of which, from "the fairness and largeness of its harbor," he called the Port Royal River.

The old chronicler, Laudoniere, who accompanied the expedition, describes the scene in glowing colors. Splendid forests, shores festooned with rich grape clusters, birds of brilliant plumage, stags and deer in luxuriant savannas. As the commander cast his eye across the waters of the beautiful river before him, says Laudoniere, and measured the breadth of its mouth and the length of its sounding, he persuaded himself that "all the argosies of Venice could ride upon its bosom." Accordingly, upon the island a few miles up Port Royal River, he erected, it is said, on the very spot where the town of Beaufort now stands, a pillar with the arms of France, and a few days after built a fort, which, in honor of his King—Charles IX—he called "Charles' Fort" *Arx Carolina*—from which circumstance the country took the name of Carolina. Thus it was that on that very spot that, for the first time, three hundred years ago, on the North American coast, the flag of a civilized colony might be seen by the approaching mariner. But this first French colony did not flourish, and after sending out another to the same locality, the French, in 1567, gave up all idea of making settlements.

It was almost a century after this before the English began to colonize around Port Royal. Early in the 17th century, Lord Cardross led a colony from Scotland, and settled in Port Royal; but this place, claiming, from an agreement with the Lords Proprietaries, co-ordinate authority with the

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 30, 1861.

Congress passed yesterday, and the President approved to-day, an act enabling the people of Missouri to elect members to the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress.

Nothing new from the camps.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 1, 1861.

No item of news or interest has been received from the camps up to 8 o'clock to-night.

The Virginia Legislature meets on to morrow.

New York papers of the 29th November have been received here.

The *Herald* says that the destination of Butler and Burnside's expedition is to reinforce Sherman at Port Royal. A portion of Butler's force left Hampton Roads on Wednesday.

The *Times* says that the Cabinet is divided on the policy to pursue in regard to the slaves. Chase, Cameron and Welles are in favor of emancipation, and Seward, Blair and Bates are against it.

The *Herald* thinks that McClellan will not advance. On the other hand, all the signs are otherwise.

Refugees are in the city this evening from the vicinity of Alexandria, who report an immense collection of wagon trains on this side of the Potomac, and the general movements are indicative of speedy operations

The animals in Washington are in terrible straits for forage. Food is not to be had. Wood is $10 per cord.

Gen. Fremont reached New York on Thursday.

The Mayoralty election is exciting great interest in New York. Ferna do Wood and Opdyke are candidates.—Wood, in a late speech, advocated peace, and points at a true city move in New York. The Herald supports Wood.

At Washington City a large number of the members of the Lincoln Congress had arrived, for meeting on Monday. The Department reports will be very voluminous.

The Boston papers say that Messrs. Slidell and Mason are pleased at being allowed to read the papers in Fort Warren. They have made the acquaintance of the political prisoners and are allowed the liberty of the garrison.

The Washington Star of Friday says that 12 regiments had crossed the river the preceding 24 hours, making a new division under Maj. General Sumner.

The name of Joseph Segar has been entered on the clerk's roll as one of the Virginia members to the Lincoln Congress.

The enemy are exercising with ponton bridges.

The European intervention in Mexico is coming to a head, and it is certain that the French ships-of-war are to rendezvous at Havana between the 15th and 20th of December.

The Yankees are jubilant over the affair at Tybee, and the surprise and route of eight pickets of Radford's cavalry by seven hundred Federal cavalry, at Drainsville the other day. They publish the official report of the success of Burnside's expedition, now nearly ready. Ten regiments are to be got afloat. Seventy desertions from one regiment took place after payment.

A land marine expedition, under Capt. David Porter, consisting of eighty vessels, is getting ready.

A great banquet has been given to Capt. Wilkes at Boston. The recreant Fairfax aired his treachery to his native state before his Yankee friends.

The Hessian General Blenker has resigned.

The Abolition element is getting into a ferment, and is clustering around Fremont.

Florence Nightingale is beyond recovery.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2d, 1861—10 P. M.

A snow storm has been prevailing here for the last five hours.

Messrs. Bell, Vest and Conrad took seats in Congress today as members from Missouri. The other members from that State are *en route* here.

Nothing otherwise interesting.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3d, 1861.

Nothing of public interest was done in Congress to-day. The *Examiner* of this morning states that Col. Henry Heath, of Virginia, has been appointed Major General of the department of Missouri. The announcement created considerable surprise, and many express the opinion that Congress will not confirm the nomination, because it is regarded as practically supreceding Price. No such nomination, however, has yet been presented to Congress.

The weather is quite cold, and the wind bleak.

There is nothing interesting or exciting from the camps, and no prospects of engagements in any portion of Virginia.

The mountains are covered with snow, and the roads are almost impassable in every direction, and will probably continue so all the winter.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 2, 1861.

The Charleston Courier of this morning has an extract from a Havana letter, dated November 15th, which states that several cargoes of Carolina rice had been received there, and sold at 15 a 16 rials. Spirits Turpentine sold at $16 per quintal. Exchange on London 16, and on Paris 2¼ to 3 per cent. premium.

The Mercury says that a destructive fire occurred at Georgetown on Friday evening, including a lot of naval stores. The loss was $10,000.

Two hundred Federals landed on Hutchinson's Island on Friday, and plundered the house and left. The proprietor then set fire and burnt everything.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 2d, 1861.

The Savannah Republican of this morning says, that the Federals have evacuated Tybee Island. One ship load left on Saturday bound Southward, and one on yesterday bound Northward. On Saturday afternoon a large ship stood in for Warsaw Inlet, when Com. Tatnall's fleet went after her, but she disappeared.

There were six Federal vessels off Tybee on yesterday.

The schrs. Waterman and Huron, for Charleston, were wrecked off Tybee on last Friday morning, and fell in the hands of the Lincoln blockaders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 2d, 1861.—The cotton and provisions belonging to Hutchinson & Fenwick, on the adjoining Islands, were destroyed by fire on last Thursday night, by the patriotic owners.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 30th, 1861.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Nov. 25th.—Intelligence has been received here from parties direct from Osceola, that Gen. Price's army had crossed the Osage river at Heffman's Ferry on the 22d inst., and that the advance guard would reach Osceola on the following day.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 25th.—It is reported that Gen. Price is still advancing towards this place. The Federal pickets were driven in towards town this evening.

CAIRO, ILL., Nov. 25th.—The gun-boat Lexington has gone to St. Louis to convey two new gun-boats, just finished, to this place. They will probably arrive here to-morrow. Active preparations are being made to place their armaments on them at once. Their crews will be taken from the five hundred marines that arrived here on Wednesday.

Several floating batteries are expected down immediately.

Barracks for winter quarters are being rapidly completed at Paducah.

Judge Milliken, a prominent secessionist, was killed in a political quarrel on the 23d.

The troops at Paducah have not yet received orders to go into winter quarters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—The work on the mortar fleet is progressing rapidly, and the boats are expected to be finished this week.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 24th.—Six Ohio and two Indiana regiments have been ordered from Western Virginia. Part of them were from Cheat Mountain.

WASHINTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The special correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says that Chase's report will recommend a necessarily large increase in revenue duties. The necessities of the treasury during the war will require a tariff so shaped as to produce the greatest possible amount of income, and that a large incidental protection to American manufacturers will of course be the consequence.

Upon the vital idea of the war, Chase will fully develope the theory that slaves in the rebel States should be employed under wages to raise cotton, rice and tobacco for government account. This policy has already been established by Cameron in regard to the ungathered and unginned cotton at Beaufort, S. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The government of Italy has adopted a stringent rule with France in regard to piratical vessels engaged in deprecating upon American commerce.

Gen. Blenker to-day tendered his resignation.

Col. Havelock, of the British, and Count Deville, of the French army, have been appointed aids to Gen. McClellan.

The Government has decided to pay the arrears of all officers of Fremont's appointments, up to the time he was relieved.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25th.—On the arrival of the steamship North Star this morning, Adjutant Robert N. Scott, son of Rev. Dr. R. S. Scott, was arrested on a charge of treason.

Cotton was firmer. Sales of 1,600 bales at 23¼ to 25 cts. per lb.

CAPTURE OF MONTGOMERY'S & LANE'S FORCES.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 30th, 1861.

The St Louis Republican of the 26th says that Generals Parsons, Rains and Green, rebels, had succeeded in capturing Montgomery's [Kansas Jayhawkers, together with Lane's forces.

LATEST FROM McCULLOCH AND PRICE'S ARMY.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, Nov. 23, 1861.

Lane has escaped.

Ben. McCulloch has surrounded Seide at Sedalia, and a battle was hourly expected.

Gen. Price's army, twenty thousand strong, had crossed the Gasconade river, and were moving forward. The whole country was rising and joining Price.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30, 1861.

Gov. C. F. Jackson and the members of his staff, Hon. E. C. Cabel, Gen. Shields, Col. Broadwell, and Majo. Murray, arrived in this city this morning, and the military are now serenading them.

MOBILE, Dec. 2d, 1861.

At the municipal election in this city, R. H. Slough was elected Mayor by a very small majority.

Water communication with New Orleans has been suspended.

The released engineer from the steamer Lewis, recently captured by the Federals on Mississippi Sound, reports that the captain, clerk, mate, and two of the crew have been retained, and will be sent to New York to testify to the unseaworthiness of the boat. The others were released on condition not to take up arms against the Lincolnites.

Other boats are also reported to have been captured.

BRIDGE BURNERS HUNG.

GREENVILLE, TENN., Nov. 30th, 1861.

Henry Fry and Jacob Henslie were hung here this morning by order of the military for bridge burning.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 2d, 1861.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American, under date of the 2d, says that the Federals are still North of Green river, and it is reported that they are preparing to go into winter quarters at Camp Levin, near Morton bridge.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 2d, 1861.

It is stated here on good authority that Gen. Johnston believes that the Federal move on Columbus was a feint, and that the real fight would come off at Bowling Green shortly.

The reported sending of troops from Cairo to St. Louis has been confirmed. The Federals are alarmed at St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 3d, 1861.

On Sunday last the Federal gun-boats came in sight of Columbus. Five Confederate gun-boats chased them some miles, but made no capture. The Confederate steamer Grampus captured a lumber-boat near Bird's Point on Friday last with one hundred and seventy-five thousand feet of lumber. The Federals have sent twelve boats with troops from Cairo to Paducah and St. Louis.

SEDALIA, MO., Nov. 23d, 1861.

The business portion of Warsaw was burned on the night of the 21st.

The quartermaster and commissary departments had been located in a large block of buildings, but the greater portion of the Government stores had been removed. A portion of the commissary stores, for which there was no transportation, was burned by order of the commanding officer.

The greater portion of the goods from the stores were burned after they were carried out, owing to the intense heat.

It was thought by the commanding officer that the town was fired by citizens, as a man dressed in citizen's clothes was seen coming from the building in which the fire originated.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 24th, 1861.

It is reported to-day that a fire occurred at Sedalia last night destroying the greater portion of the business part of the town.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24th, 1861.

The steamship Etna has arrived at this port from Liverpool, with dates to the 13th.

Three British war vessels were ready to sail for Mexico, but were detained owing to the stormy weather.

The French ships were to sail immediately.

It is reported that it was at the instigation of England that the United States be invited to join the expedition.

The Spanish journals talk of a probable Spanish protectorate as the result of the expedition.

The King of Portugal died of typhus fever on the 12th November. The Duke of Oporto will succeed to the throne.

The London Times seems calm at the dismay occasioned by a short supply of Cotton, and says that there is no ground for natural alarm.

An important cabinet council was held at Paris on the 12th.

The Belgian chambers has been opened. The King's speech was silent on the Italian question, but the Minister of Francis II has been notified that they will no longer entertain official relations with him.

The Paris Constitutionel urges that American ingratitude enables France to witness the disruption of the American Union with the utmost indifference.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12th, 1861.

Cotton—Sales for the past two days of 35,000 bales, the market closing buoyant at an advance of ⅛ a ¼d. The sales to speculators and exporters were 20 000 bales, which caused an upward tendency in prices.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, the market for cotton goods closing quiet.

Breadstuffs were quiet but steady.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14th, 1861.

Cotton was firm with an upward tendency. Sales for two days of 22,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices were unchanged.

Breadstuffs were quiet but steady. Corn declining. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Nov. 14th, 1861

Consols closed at 93⅛ a 94 for money.

American securities were quiet.

IS THERE not a good deal of common sense in the subjoined article from the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*? We really think that it rather "hits the nail on the head." The law can and ought to correct certain abuses, within certain limits, but beyond that it does more harm than good.

"Number One."

Of all the great men on this wide earth—of all the patriots, generals, statesmen, and philanthropists, the bravest, the most patriotic, the most devoted, the most unselfish, the most benevolent is he calling himself "Number One."

True, he follows Burns' advice.

"He keeps himself, as well's he can,
From critical dissection,
But peeps through every other man,
With sharpened, sly inspection."

But that's his vocation and it is "no sin for a man to labor in his vocation."

Some mighty magnate in the State, or some little great man, theoretically the servant, practically the master of those who elected him, gets an idea into his knowledge-box, that it would be a good and popular thing to interfere with the regular course of trade in some particulars. Accordingly he seizes, without authourity of law and on his own responsibility, the people's goods and says he is going to appropriate them to the public. He takes private property for "public uses" though it is hard to tell how the public is to be benefitted, when a stop is thus put not only to selling but eventually to buying. The act is popular, however. A good many people shout Hosannah, forgetting that "the poisoned chalice may be commended to their own lips." The officer expects higher advancement from the majority, and he looks out for "Number One." What business have a small minority of property owners with rights?

Well done! says the usurer, all speculation in all property other than mine and by myself, should be crushed out. I only ask twenty per cent. interest for my money. I don't deal in dry-goods or groceries, I am no speculator, but I believe in taking care of "Number One."

Good! says the farmer, I have a lot of bacon left over from last season, for which I ask *only* 35 cents per pound, thrice what it cost me. But I am no speculator—I am "Number One." Down with all speculators!

Good! says the tanner, I consume salt, coffee, whiskey, &c, but I produce leather, which I sell at thrice the prices of six months ago, but I buy hides at a very small advance on old prices. Nobody hurt yet but the salt speculator, and with me, he is Number Two I say ditto to that, says the shoe-man, though the tanner to me is only Number *Three*.

Good! says the miser, I drew from the banks before they suspended, and have hoarded up some hundreds in gold and silver, buried in old shot bags in my cellar.—I expect the time when specie will be worth 20 per cent, in currency, when it gets higher, I shall sell. I look out for "Number One." I am no speculator—perdition to them, they made me pay nine dollars for the very salt they bought at seven.

Good! says the weaver, our Governor did right!—To be sure I sell for 32 cents per pound, in cloth, the very cotton for which I paid 8 cents, but that is not speculation—not at all, I only take legitimate advantage of the market. "Number one" is my man.

Good! say the legislators, the Governor has done one class of speculators "Brown,' let us outdo him and *burn all* speculators to cinders. Let us enact that no man shall sell his own property, except at our prices. Every body will be so glad to see every body else scorched, that one way or other, the majority will be with us. Even if every man curses a little at his own particular grievance, he will be consoled for his own little misfortunes by contemplating those of his neighbors. You see my boy says the Honorable Mephistophiles Trick'em, to the young, handsome, eloquent, promising and Honorable member from Half-acre county, it's going to be popular and we'll get re-elected upon it. That's the ticket, my boy. Take a drink! Here's success to "Number One."

And so on to the end of the chapter. Well, it is not surprising that human nature is very much like porcine nature—with a slight difference in favor of the latter, as is dubiously supposed, in the small article of *souls*.—A depredating pig gets hitched in a fence, his squeals call together all of his name and species for a mile round, they rush to the alarm from every direction and immediately organize a mass convention. You had no business trying clandestinely to get at those nubbins, through such a narrow crack, says (or might say) one. Serves you right, says another, trying to monopolize what was intended for all our community. Forthwith one seizes the tail, others the hind legs and the poor victim of his own speculation is torn to pieces—a sacrifice to the pittiless, selfishness of his porcine "fellow-citizens"—every one of whom would have done as the sufferer did, had they espied the crack, judged it large enough to creep through and the speculation a profitable one. The victim can't understand the point of the argument, nor the justice of his condemnation, but the majority *can*, and that's sufficient. From all which we conclude that a pig is a speculative animal *per se*, though he abhors profitable speculation in others, like his human, "fellow-creature" and without attempting to defend extortion and the grasping capacity which has disgraced the operations of some monopolists, whose proceedings we contemn and suffer by as much as any, and regret that an opportunity, which appears to have been inevitable, was offered for extortion, yet we would exhort all those who are disposed to condemn others to examine themselves, and answer candidly if they would not do the same, under similar circumstances and like opportunities. If they conscientiously answer that they would not take the best price they could get for their property, then are they justly entitled to cast their weaker brethren the first stone.

GOOD.—The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that a body of yankees lately captured there "all wore elegant winter clothing and by the side of their rough and miscellaneously attired guard looked really like gentlemen. One of the boys in reply to a remark by a prisoner concerning his old clothes, told him the Yankees were very like a bottle of four cent whiskey. It had a very pretty label on the outside, but was mighty mean liquor. The philosophy was as good as the truth, and the fellow had enough of both. Another, in answer to some inquiries as to what he thought when he was captured, replied that "he hadn't time to think anything, for he was so scared he didn't know his gun from a corn-stalk."

A ONE-SIDED BUSINESS.—The Wilmington & Weldon railroad brings a mail pouch from Wilmington to Warsaw on the Accommodation train, but refuses to carry a similar pouch from Warsaw to Wilmington.—We thus get Wilmington letters and papers in proper time, but Fayetteville letters and papers are delayed equal to a day. Surely this cannot be intentional on the part of the Managers of that road? Will they not remedy the evil on having their attention called to it?

Fayetteville Observer.

Convention between the Confederate States of America and the State of Missouri.

WHEREAS, It is the common desire of the Confederate States of America and the State of Missouri, that said State should become a member of the Confederacy; and whereas, the accomplishment of their purpose is now prevented by an armed invasion of the territory of said State by the United States; and whereas, the interests of both demand that they should make common cause in the war waged by the United States against the liberties of both:

Now, therefore, for these most desirable objects, the President of the Confederate States of America has conferred full powers on R. M. T. Hunter, their Secretary of State, and the Executive power of the State of Missouri on Edward Carrington Cabell and Thomas L. Snead, who, after having exchanged their full powers in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The State of Missouri shall be admitted into said Confederacy on an equal footing with the other States composing the same, on the fulfillment of the conditions set forth in the second section of the act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "an act to aid the State of Missouri in repelling invasion by the United States, and to authorize the admission of said State as a member of the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes," approved August 20, 1861.

ART. II. Until said State of Missouri shall become a member of said Confederacy, the whole military force, material of war and military operation, offensive and defensive, of said State, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same basis, principles and footing as if said State were now, and during the interval, a member of said Confederacy—the said State force, together with that of the Confederate States, to be employed for their common defence.

ART. III. The State of Missouri will, whenever she becomes a member of said Confederacy, turn over to the said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores and munitions of war of which she may then be in possession, acquired from the United States (excepting the public loan)—on the same terms, in the same manner, as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

ART. IV. All expenditures for the prosecution of the existing war, incurred by the State of Missouri from and after the date of the signing of this Convention, shall be met and provided for by the Confederate States.

ART. V. The alliance hereby made between the said Confederate States and the State of Missouri, shall be offensive and defensive, and shall be and remain in force during the continuance of the existing war with the United States, or until superceded by the admission of said State into the Confederacy, and shall take effect from the date thereof, according to the provisions of the 3d section of the aforesaid act, approved August 20th, 1861.

In faith whereof, we, the Commissioners of the Confederate States of America and of the State of Missouri have signed and sealed these presents.

Done, in duplicate, at the city of Richmond, on the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Signed
R. M. T. HUNTER, [L. S.]
F. C. CABELL, [L. S.]
THOMAS L. SNEAD, [L. S.]

From the Lynchburg Republican.

News From Gen. Floyd's Command.

CAMP MERCER, Nov. 24, 1861.

Dear Republican: Since our march to, and retreat from, Cotton Hill, I have seen so many false statements in the papers concerning Floyd's Brigade, that I have deemed it not inappropriate for me to give you, in as few words as possible, a true statement of affairs. We marched towards Cotton Hill, as you are aware, about the 12th of October. We engaged the enemy at Miller's Ferry on the 21st. We lost not a man killed; whilst we know he lost a goodly number. We remained on Cotton Hill for several weeks, annoying him incessantly. He apparently did not know with whom he was dealing. He seemed to think that it was only a few militia. He paid but little attention to us until the first of November. Then he was made to open his eyes. We opened all of our artillery upon the camps, ferries, wagon trains, &c. His horses and wagons suffered considerably, as we could plainly see with the naked eye, and our sharpshooters killed not a few of his darling hirelings. He broke up his camps and dispersed them generally. He had managed to get a 12 pound rifled gun on the top of an apparently inaccessible hill—you may imagine what a hill it was, when I tell you the piece had to be dismounted and carried by hand to its position. This the enemy did not understand. We fired on him several days and then took it away. He sent three companies over to take the rifled gun. They came over, ascended the hill, and took possession of it, but to their great surprise they found no gun there—not even a man there. It being well nigh night, they determined to hold the hill. They put out their pickets and took position on the crest of the ridge. Fifty of our men were ordered out and placed under the command of Major C. E. Thornburne. He, at the head of his men, charged up the hill and succeeded in routing the whole Yankee force, which, according to their own acknowledgment, numbered six times his force. Their Colonel (De Villiers,) who escaped from Richmond having broken his parole, fled precipitately down the hill, leaving his cap behind him.—Our gallant Major, after driving them from their position, held the hill and awaited an attack from them.—But it was soon ascertained that the cracking of the bushes was caused, not by their advance, but by their flight. They made time, which, as far as I can learn, is unprecedented. They barked the trees, broke away all the laurel and ivy, and, for aught we know, some of them split themselves against saplins—for it was very dark. Such a success deserves notice. When we look at the great odds against us, and the importance of the position from which the Vandals were driven without loss on our side, whilst they lost three killed, several wounded, and six or eight prisoners, it is no small affair. And too much credit cannot be awarded to the gallant Major in command. Few officers could have acted with more coolness and deliberation than did Major C. E. Thorburn. The next day the whole Yankee camp seemed disturbed. De Villiers had no doubt told them that Floyd was there. It was not long before we heard that the Yankees had crossed in large force and were advancing. We went out of our breastworks to meet them. We met at Laurel creek, where for more than five hours, we were exchanging salutations. We lost two killed, and several wounded, and darkness compelled both sides to withdraw. They suffered greatly, as we were in the bushes. We withdrew and retired to our breastworks, but they would not attack us then. (*Yankee like.*) In a few moments after we had gotten back to camp, Gen. Floyd received a despatch stating that the Yankees were coming up Loup creek, which would bring them directly in our rear. It was then dark.—But our General knew how to out-general Rosencranz. He started off with his whole command to get beyond the road, so that he (Rosencraaz) could not get behind him. He did so—saving, first of all, his sick, and then his baggage. A few tents were lost.

That night during the retreat, Benum, with 7,000 men, was within two miles of us, whilst that large force was approaching us in front. We passed Fayette Court-House in the quiet of the night, and in two hours after we passed through the two Yankee columns met there, expecting to have the traitor Floyd (as they term him) between them. How sadly were they disappointed. I understand Benum and old *Rose* are about to have a fight about it. You see, Rosencranz had actually telegraphed that within a few hours he would have the traitor Floyd prisoner. Two mornings afterwards, Colonel Croghan, a gallant officer, was off on a scouting expedition with some of the Georgia cavalry, when a body of Yankees, (their advanced guard,) fired into them, mortally wounding him. He was then taken to a house on the road side, where he insisted upon being left. He lived but a short time, but died as he had always lived, a brave and patriotic man. A Yankee officer came to his bedside and expressed some sympathy for him, when he raised his head and nobly said that he wanted none of his sympathy, that he was willing to suffer and die for his beloved country. As an officer, he was respected and loved; as a gentleman, he won the affections of all who knew him. *Young man*, follow his example and your country will mourn your loss.—Few officers there are whose loss is so universally felt. Peace to the ashes of the gallant Coghan.

Soon after he was shot the Yankees advanced and attacked our rear guard, viz: the Forty-fifth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Regiments. They attacked the left wing, which was commanded by Colonel Wharton. He was in the hottest of the fire at all times, keeping his men cool by his very presence. He kept the Yankees back until the baggage and sick men were all safely out of their reach, and we then fell back, as we were outnumbered. We lost only two killed here and several wounded. They had no less than 7,000 men, for it has been proved that Rozencranz re-called all those that had been sent towards Kentucky.

We now expect to go into winter quarters, probably at Pewtertown, Monroe county. The roads are almost impassable, and I hardly think anything can be accomplished either by Yankees or us until next spring.

One morning a party came in the public rooms at Buxton, somewhat later than usual, and requested some tongue. They were told that Lord Byron had eaten it all. "I am very angry with his lordship," said a lady, loud enough for him to hear the conversation. "I am sorry for it, madam, retorted Lord Byron, "but before I ate the tongue I was assured you did not want it."

Three privates of the New York regiment known as the "Morgan Rifles," recently, while on a drunken spree, whipped their Colonel. The men were tried in New York last week, and on pleading guilty, were each fined 6¼ cents. Cheap fun!

The Loss of the Confederate Gun-Boat Tuscarora.

We have already announced under our telegraphic head the burning of the Confederate gun-boat Tuscarora. The following additional particulars we copy from the Memphis Avalanche of the 25th ult.:

The Confederate gun-boat Tuscarora, while coming up the river last Saturday, was discovered to be on fire about half-past 12 o'clock, about fifteen miles this side of Helena. The flames when first discovered were seen issuing at the forward end of the boiler, and directly under the wheel-house. The wind was blowing aft very strong, and the flames, despite the efforts that were made to suppress them, spread with fearful rapidity. The boat was run ashore as soon as possible. By this time the whole boat was in flames. The engineer opened the water pipes immediately, so as to save the magazine.—He had hardly time to knock out a bulkhead and jump into the water, before the shells in the forward and aft shell-locker commenced exploding. The crew tried to throw the powder in the magazine overboard, but had not time to do so—the explosion of the shells commencing in seven minutes after the flames were first discovered. The captain and all the crew escaped unhurt.

The explosion of the shells set the negro quarters on Mr Barbett's plantation on fire, besides firing the tops of trees and all combustible material. The halyards were burnt off, when the flag of the "Stars and Bars" floated off and lodged in the top of a tree, and blazed out in the breeze just as if it had been placed there by design! This singular occurrence is interpreted by the gallant engineer, Samuel Beck, as an omen that our cause is bound to triumph under all circumstances?—In order to repossess the flag, the tree had to be cut down.

Two of the officers and four of the men were left in charge of the wreck. Capt. G. W. Dunnington, four officers, and the remainder of the crew, reached the city yesterday morning on the steamer T. D. Hind, from which point they will to-day proceed to Columbus.—None of the crew saved anything but the clothes upon their persons.

The manner in which the fire originated is still a mystery. The most plausible opinion seem to be that some of the crew had shirts drying which a spark may have set on fire, and the combustible material and high wind conspired to make a conflagration. At all events, the origin of the fire is a mystery.

When the Natchez and Ford Kennett passed yesterday the wreck was still burning, but the magazine being at the stern and covered with water was safe.

The wreck of the Tuscarora, it is thought, will be raised without difficulty, and at comparatively little expense.

BRUTALITY OF THE YANKEES.—The Louisville Courier, of the 21st inst., says that among the noble Kentuckians who have been arrested by Lincoln's hirelings, and taken to Northern States and confined in Bastiles, for no other reason under Heaven than that they were in all their instincts, feelings and sympathies, Kentuckians and Southern, are, we are told, the venerable Joseph Shewhan and Judge Curry, of Harrison county—both of them men betwen seventy and eighty years of age. As they, with other prisiners, were passing through Hamilton, Onio, Judge Curry, who had stepped upon the platform, was surrounded by a crowd of Yankees, despite his age and defenceless condition, attacked him with the cry of "kill the rebel!" He was knocked down and stamped, and two of his ribs were broken.

And this occurred in what is claimed to be a Christian and enlightened community! God save us forever from any connections, either social or political, with such a people!

THE NEW BOMB AND BALL PROOF GUNBOAT.—Our neighbor across the river, the Algiers Newsboy, has the following description of a new boat building at Jefferson City:

"We paid a visit on Monday to the temporary navy yard which has been established in Jefferson City, where we found a large number of Algerines engaged upon a vessel far the most effective of any yet devised for our river and harbor defense. This vessel is 256 feet in length and 56 feet beam. It is to be flat-bottomed. Its bottom is 22 inches thick in solid planks, bolted and rebolted, caulked and recaulked. Its walls are 2 feet solid in thickness, with numerous keelsons, of gigantic thickness, bracing it. Here commences the hold, which will be 14 feet in depth, on the summit of which will be placed the battery of heavy rifled and shell guns, as numerous as can be worked with ease, all under casemates. Over this rises a cupola, which will contain various conveniences, and be surmounted with another battery and a shooting-gallery for sharp-shooters. The vessel will be strengthened by iron bolts through and through, and be finally plated over with 3-inch iron. She will be driven by three propellers, worked by engines and boilers of great power.

"The vessel has a peculiar shape; such, that when driven at its utmost speed against a wooden vessel of no greater strength than the Niagara, it must rip it open. In fact this vessel promises to do on a small scale the work of the Warrior for us, and if it can be finished in time will more than offset all the enormous Benton and the floating batteries in Missouri are to do against us. Another will immediately follow this one. This vessel is built by the Government, under the superintendence of Mr. Titt, formerly of Florida."

N. O. Delta.

The People of St. Louis for the South—Germans' Mutinous, &c.

A gentleman connected with the famous New Orleans Washington Artillery, who some months ago went to St. Louis as an escort of his sister-in-law, and recently made his escape on foot, has furnished the Memphis Avalanche with the following items of information:

Two-thirds of the thinking population of the West are in favor of acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, for the sake of peace, but at present have no power to act. Having nothing else to do, our informant took a trip up to Davenport, Iowa, and there conversed with men—secretly of course—who were confident, if they had the opportunity, that they could get five thousand men to aid the South.

When, a short time ago, the Governor of Iowa, finding it impossible to obtain the required number of voluntary recruits, issued orders for a draft, there must have been 5,000 young men who suddenly left the cities of Davenport and Keokuk to avoid it. But few men can be found in that section who will own that they are abolitionists, as such fanatics are excluded from genteel society.

Having been forced to stay in St. Louis three months before he had effected his escape, he took special pains to ascertain the sentiments of the people. He found that nearly all the old residents, and the mass of the English population, are for the South, while the Germans are as universally for Lincoln. Three-fourths of the Lincoln army raised in Missouri are Germans, who give more trouble than double their number of other troops, for if they are not paid square up, which it is difficult to do, there is a row in the camp.

FROM TYBEE.—The steamer *Ida* arrived last evening at five o'clock, but brought no news of interest from below. It is thought that not more than one thousand Yankees have yet been landed on Tybee. There were only five vessels in Tybee Roads yesterday afternoon.—One, a gunboat, left early yesterday morning, and passed out over the Bar. No troops were landed yesterday.

Savannah News, 30th ult.

ENGLAND AND THE NORTH.—A late Washington dispatch says:

By the arrival of the steamer City of Washington we have information of how the late correspondence between Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons, relative to the arrest of British subjects in this country was received. It made a very unfavorable impression. All the leading London papers assail Mr. Seward and our Government with great bitterness. It is reasonable to conclude that the arrest of Slidell and Mason from a British steamer will not improve the temper of these journals or of the British Government.

A WAY TO BREAK UP MONOPOLIES.—John A. Jones, of "Fairie Knowe," in a letter addressed to the General Assembly of Georgia, makes the following suggestions:

It is conceded that, beyond a doubt, there is salt enough in the country for all the necessities of the country. This salt must be in the hands of men of immense wealth, or of unlimited credit, the presumption is, that nine tenths of the salt is in the hands of men of the last class, and that the credit which they command and which enables them to prey upon the necessities of a country struggling for independence, is bank credit, and that so long as the banks will afford them facilities they can hold on, and no longer. The banks can and will afford them facilities so long as the legislature permits the banks to repudiate their obligations and no longer. If I am correct in my predicate, the legislature has the entire matter perfectly and completely under their control.

1st. Repeal the act granting indulgence to the banks.

2d. Pass an act to enable the bill holder to collect specie from the banks by judgment and execution in 48 hours to be inoperative when salt is below —— dollars per sack. There can be no difficulty in framing such an act, if you are in earnest and uncontrolled by bank influence. This will cut the root of the evil, BANK CREDITS. Do this and the cure is immediate and complete.

The Enemy upon the Louisiana Coast—Attack upon an Unarmed Party.

A correspondent of the *Civic Guard*, Houma, Terrabonne Parish, La., gives an account of the treatment received by a party of gentlemen on Caillon Island, from a number of the enemy belonging to the blockading squadron. We make the following extract:

A party of gentlemen, consisting of Dr. D., Mr. K., and Mr. G., of Issaquena county, Mississippi, and Dr. R., of Terrabonne, with a pilot and two negro servants, left for Caillon Island on the 13th inst., partly for pleasure, but principally in search of health. After spending a few days at "Campment Mulatre," luxuriating on the choice fish abounding on the seacoast, and shooting duck, snipe, plover, etc., we proceeded to the Island on the 15th. Arriving there, we hastily unloaded our craft, and carried our baggage to the vacant houses, intending to select one for our use during our stay.

When within fifty yards of Mr. Henry Collins' house we discovered on the beach, some hundred yards distant, a party of armed men, twenty-five in number, approaching us, in much confusion, with a white flag fastened to a bayonet. Seeing there was no possibility of escape, we concluded it best to put on a bold face and meet them fearlessly. Our party advanced to the beach, and halting, the armed party came up and shook hands with much apparent cordiality. Being so cordial in their greeting, one of our party remarked that they could not be Lincolnites or they would not be so friendly. Taking them for a party of Capt. Dardan's Coast Guard, we asked if they were. They replied that they belonged to an English vessel anchored outside. We soon found, however, that they were Lincoln men, and that we were, in all probability, in for one of Lincoln's boarding-houses.

They were very communicative—said they had loaded two of their boats with beef, slaughtered from Madame Claiborne Thibodaux's stock on the island; that when their present supply gave out they would get more of it. They said that Lincoln was played out, that they were all Bell men, and fighting for the Union; and that of the 300 men on the steam vessel and schooner outside, not one was an abolitionist.

After a hasty council of war we determined to reship our baggage and leave the island. We did not carry it into execution one moment too soon, as we had just got aboard of our boat when a body of men, who hastily advanced to the house, and not finding us, but saw our boat pushing out from the shore, started for the landing at Bull Run speed with a white flag flying. Reaching the landing they sent a shot over our heads, but finding we heeded neither their shot not flag, they sent a volley at us. The Lincolnites continued their fire by platoons with great rapidity, until they had sent 100 or more balls at us. One ball striking the stern, ricocheted in fearful proximity to the gentlemen in the stern, a sort of "hark from the tomb a doleful sound" music, not particularly agreeable to them. Their last volley struck about 200 yards ahead, and we were about half a mile distant. Concluding, probably, we were out of range, they ceased firing.

Valuable Hygienic Remedies.

As medicines are scarce, allow me to make a few suggestions, through your columns, of remedies that experience has proven most valuable. One of the best antidotes in the world for chill and fever is tea made from the bark of the water-willow tree. It will break chills where quinine has failed, and has none of the unpleasant effects of that medicine. If the patient is an invalid, take a cupful early in the morning, and cover up in bed, and have a good sweat; after that has dried off, then wipe the whole body with cold water and a coarse cloth, and almost any chill-and-fever patient can then get up and dress. Two or three cups of this tea will cause perspiration when nothing else will, and a perfect deluge of it at that. After all sweats from medicines the body ought to be rubbed off with cold water and a cloth—for the open exposed state of the skin will make one more liable to colds than before, and this is the great cause of the frequent return of the chills.—The fevers are "sweated" off, and the system being weak and the pores open, the patient falls a victim to the first change in the temperature, and an open door or decline of a fire will bring on a return of the disease. A cold water bath is too great a shock, and will often bring on a chill; while rubbing hard and quick with a wet cloth every morning will of itself often prove an effectual cure of these agues. Fodder tea is used by many for these attacks.

A good cure for cold is to take as much cold water (or, still better, molasses and water) after going to bed as one can swallow, wrap up warm, and rub off with a wet cloth in the morning. Another cure is to drink about a pint or quart of tea made of roasted or baked apples, or even tea made of dried apples or peaches will do; drink on going to bed, not forgetting the morning ablution. Another good cure for a cough—vinegar and salt mixed together, a teaspoonfull several times a day.

We are not an allopathist, but one of the common people, who have found out that cold water *and friction of the skin* are the best and surest way to keep one out of the doctor's and the undertaker's hands.

And while on this point, Mr. Editor, will you suggest to those in authority over our army that they study the manners and customs of the Russians, one of the hardiest and healthiest nations in the world. We find the Yankees, from their love of luxury, have become an enervated class of people; their stove-warmed houses and excessive clothing have rendered them liable to consumption, colds and all those diseases engendered by delicacy of living; while the Russians are almost as healthy and hardy as their own mountain bears. If travelers are to be believed, the Russian mothers dip their children in ice-water or rub them with snow every morning until they are twelve or fourteen years old. This will teach us a valuable lesson for our army, exposed as it will be to snow and ice. If our soldiers would rub themselves every morning with snow, or cold, wet cloths, *until a glow is produced on the skin*, we would not hear anything of frozen limbs, or colds, or such like complaints, that incapacitate an army for winter work. If we could do nothing more than this—to get our soldiers to use friction with ice, or snow, or water, to warm themselves up in the morning and brace themselves up for a day's cold marching or waiting—then we would not envy Bartow or any of the heroes of Manassas their monuments or their noble deeds, but would be satisfied with the thrill of joy which would throb in every matron's bosom, as she welcomed back some one dearly beloved, whose life and whose

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NVEMBER 30, 1861.

THE Northern papers have a report from the city of Mexico to the 30th of October, which purports to give accounts of a very important treaty made by Lincoln's ministers with the Juarez government, which provides for certain payments to foreign creditors, and also provides for covering claims of citizens of the United States. It contains liberal commercial privileges, together with the right of transit for Northern troops across the Mexican territory. The report goes on further to say that the British Minister, Sir Charles Wyke, has resumed relations with the Juarez government.

We think this affair is mainly bogus, although we doubt not the Juarez government, or any other mongrel government that Mexico has recently had, or is likely to have in the future, would be willing enough to make any sort of treaty, conscious that they would not be compelled to fulfill its stipulations, as, before the time for such fulfillment, they would be sure to give way to some other "government" equally ephemeral and unprincipled. We have as little doubt that Lincoln's ministers would stipulate for almost any payment to save themselves from any additional complications, or strike a blow, however feeble, against the Southern States, but what we do not believe is, that all this will have any effect in delaying the action of France, England and Spain towards Mexico, neither do we credit anything about the resumption of relations by the British Minister.

WE ARE pleased to see that the patriotic planters on the seaboard of South Carolina are putting their crops beyond the reach of the robbers who are on their soil.—It is the only plan to be adopted with any chance of success.

Unquestionably there was a panic among some of the people down in the Sea Island districts, due mainly, we must suppose, to the almost total absence of the means of defence, as also to the strange apathy existing, which somehow led the people and authorities to think that certainly *they* would not be attacked. We must think that somehow the Mr. Chaplin, who, as reported by the *Savannah Republican*, (see telegraph,) was arrested by the Federals at Hilton Head and released, has hardly got over his first scare, when he represents the Federal forces at Hilton Head as amounting to twenty-five thousand men. There never has been any such number there, nor more than the half. It is true they may be reinforced at any time, but they have not been as yet. There is very little doubt but that they will be.

It is pretty evident that the enemy is about to make his long threatened advance against the Lower Mississippi. The anticipated attack on Columbus is part of the programme. As to their being able to bring seventy-five to one hundred thousand men to bear on Columbus, for the purpose of forcing the passage of the river at that point, we regard it as mainly braggadocio. We do not say that they could not concentrate that number, but we feel confident that they could not do so without leaving their communications, magazines and supplies in Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois, ruinously exposed.

A report gained currency here yesterday that an engagement had either actually commenced in the neighborhood of Centerville and Evansport or near there, or was so imminent that we might expect to hear of it at any moment. This report is said to have gained currency from the expressed opinion of some prominent gentlemen just from Richmond. From all we could learn it amounted to this, that it was gathered from remarks made that such was understood to be the belief in official circles in Richmond. The opinion certainly gains ground in such circles, but whether or not it is correct, we cannot say. Our despatches mention no new movements and the Richmond papers are silent.

The Federals will, in all probability, endeavor to shelter Corcoran and the other Federal officers chosen by lot to suffer in retaliation for any of our privateers who may be executed for piracy, by threatening in turn to hang our commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell.—They may threaten, but they will hardly carry out their threats. We rather think that none of our privateers will suffer.

SEE advertisement in regard to the manufacture of Vinegar. This is an article now much needed both for private use and also for the public service. The gentleman advertising has the best evidences of his skill and knowledge of the business, and we think the opportunity of investment is at least worthy of the consideration of those able to go into it.

BY THE latest European arrivals, the following is the statement of the Liverpool market:

Rosin, quiet at 14s. a 14s. 6d., for common; Spirits of Turpentine firm at 72s.; Cotton shows an advance of ⅛ to ¼ of a cent per pound, but with limited sales.

GEOFFREY ST. HILLIARE, the gentleman whose death in Paris is announced as part of the news by the last foreign arrival, was a great naturalist, turning his attention to the multiplication of the number of the species of animals useful to man for food or for labor. He is best known as the great advocate of *horse-flesh* as an article of diet, and actually had an equine feast, wherein horse figured in all forms and styles of cookery.

From the Camp.

We had the pleasure of seeing here this morning Captain Cornehlsen, of Company A, 8th (or 18th) Regiment, now stationed near Coosawhatchee, S. C.

The Captain speaks of the health of the regiment as good, the supplies abundant, plenty of good water, and things generally looking better. The planters are burning their cotton, and the amount likely to fall into the hands of the enemy will not pay for the trouble of gathering it up.

Captain Cornehlsen will return to-morrow night we believe, and will no doubt be pleased to take any letters, messages or other easily portable articles from parties here to their friends in the regiment.

THE Richmond papers speak in terms of high admiration in reference to the two engines of seventy-five horse power each, made by Messrs. James M. Talbot and Brother for the Fayetteville Armory. They are said to work magnificently and to be most perfectly and accurately finished. They are to be sent immediately to Fayetteville.

THE REPORT about Lord Lyons becoming obstreperous over the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell comes from the special Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, which is not the best authority.

LINCOLN is getting his message ready for Congress. We suppose we shall know all he says very soon after its publication. We will wait. The Federal Congress will assemble at Washington on Monday next.

The question now is, where is General Butler's expedition now gathering at Boston destined for? It will stop at Fortress Monroe on its way out. Butler seems to have a hankering after North Carolina.

WE ARE glad to find the Wadesboro' *Argus* once more upon our table. It was forced to suspend in September for want of paper. Mr. Fenton has procured the necessary supply for the present and made arrangements for the future.

RANSOM'S N. C. CAVALRY.—We are pleased to see that this regiment, said to be the most splendid corps on the continent, is likely to have a chance of showing that it does not belie its looks. They are now on the central line with the main body of the army. On Wednesday last a detachment of them captured some thirty prisoners belonging to the third Pennsylvania Cavalry. These prisoners say that McClellan will advance shortly.

The State Convention—Important Ordinances, etc.

WE ARE indebted to the courtesy of Robert Strange, Esq., and John L. Homes, Esq., our delegates in Convention, for copies of sundry important ordinances already introduced into that body.

It is now conceded on all hands that the convention will probably be in session for weeks, perhaps months. We fear that the indications are such as to show that the convention intends to assume and exercise all the powers of ordinary legislation in addition to re-writing and altering the constitution, and doing other things too numerous to mention. The following has been introduced by Mr. Graham and shows that he not only proposes to re-write the constitution, but that it is evidently in contemplation to propose important amendments to that document:—

Resolution Referring the Several Parts of the Constitution to Committees.

Resolved, That committees be appointed to whom shall be made the references following, namely:

1st. A committee of ten members, one from each congressional district, to be styled the Legislative Committee, to whom shall be referred all such parts of the Constitution of the State, as relate to the Legislative department of the Government—the appointment and election of its members—its powers and the restrictions thereon—the rules of its proceedings, &c., and that all propositions of amendment in this department be referred to said Committee.

2d A committee of ten members, one from each congressional district, to be styled the Executive Committee; to whom shall be referred all such parts of said Constitution as relate to the Executive Department, including those which relate to the offices of Secretary of State and Treasurer, and that all propositions of amendment in this department be referred to said Committee.

3d. A committee of ten members, one from each congressional district, to be styled the Judiciary Committee, to whom shall be referred all such parts of said Constitution, as relate to the Judicial Department including the appointment, removal, and compensation of Judges; and likewise such parts as relate to the office of Attorney General; the exemption of honest debtors for imprisonment, and bail to prisoners; and that all propositions of amendment in these several particulars, be referred to said Committee.

4th. That so much of said Constitution as relates to Justices of the Peace be referred to the Committee on Justices.

5th. That as much thereof as relates to modes of amending the Constitution, be referred to a select committee of ten, one from each congressional district.

6th. That so much thereof as relates to the condition and rights of foreigners in this State—to schools and universities, and other subjects not embraced in the foregoing resolutions be referred to a select committee.

And that said several committees have leave to report by Ordinance to this Convention.

To the Ordinance introduced by Mr. Badger, "for suppressing excessive speculation," etc., already published, Judge Ruffin proposes an amendment, that its provisions shall not extend to producers. It is said that the law, although a stringent one, only provides a summary mode of punishing that which was an offence at common law.

There is a resolution before a committee raised for that purpose, to enquire into the propriety of the State assuming the Confederate war tax.

On Monday a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. Jones of Rowan, were adopted. These resolutions express confidence in the justice of the cause for which the South has taken up arms, pledge the country to the prosecution of the war at every sacrifice of life or property, reiterate the closing sentence of President Davis' message, that "our seperation (from the North) is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative," and conclude with a vote of thanks to the officers and soldiers of the army.

We learn that Judge Ruffin, as chairman of a select committee to provide the ways and means for the defence of the State, &c., was to report yesterday, (and no doubt did so report) recommending the issue of three and a half millions of Treasury Notes, to run three years and to bear an interest of six or seven per cent., the interest not to be demandable until the Note falls due. These Notes are fundable in State bonds at 6 per cent.

The estimate for the expenditures for the year ending 1st January, 1863, furnished by the different Departments, is about three millions and a half. This includes the civil list and the war department. If the State should decide to assume the war tax, a million and a half to two millions would have to be added to these estimates.

Of course a large proportion of this will be refunded by the Confederate Government after the war, but it has to be provided for now. One of the largest items of the expenditures of the War Department is clothing for the soldiers. This the State has determined to furnish in all cases where the soldier assigns to the State his commutation for clothing allowed by the Confederate Government; but this amount (the commutation) is not sufficient, and the State makes up the deficiency, which cannot be repaid to her until after the war, and even the commutation money cannot be realized for some time.

The State must provide the clothing or the men must suffer, for the Confederate Government has more on its hands than it can attend to.

It was apprehended by the committee of which Judge Ruffin is chairman, that the act of the last session of the Legislature would not meet the wants of the Treasury, as the Treasury notes to issue were not to be redeemed until 1867, did not bear any interest, and could not, by the terms of the act, issue until 18th February, 1862, which last provision was inserted in order to avoid a clause in the Provisional Confederate Constitution, which is not in the permanent one, that no State shall issue bills of credit. The committee are of opinion that the ordinance now presented is framed so as to avoid that constitutional provision.

Judge Biggs, from the committee on oaths, reported on Saturday last an ordinance "to define and punish sedition."

On Friday last, Mr. Woodfin moved for a special committee on the subject of salt.

The Ordinance reported by Judge Biggs is as follows:

An Ordinance

To Define and Punish Sedition, and to Prevent the Dangers which may arise from Persons Disaffected to the State:

Be it Ordained, That if any person within this State shall attempt to convey intelligence to the enemies of the Confederate States, or shall publish and deliberately speak or write against our public defence; or shall maliciously and advisedly endeavour to excite the people to resist the Government of this State, or the Confederate States; or persuade them to return to a dependence on the Government of the United States; or shall knowingly spread false and dispiriting news; or maliciously and advisedly terrify and discourage the people from enlisting into the service of this State, or of the Confederate States; or shall stir up or excite tumults, disorder or insurrections in this State; or dispose the people to favour the enemy; or oppose and endeavor to prevent the measures carrying on in support of the freedom and independence of the said Confederate States; every such person being thereof legally convicted by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses, or other sufficient testimony, shall be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and shall enter into recognisance with good surety, in such sum as the court may deem proper, to be of the peace and good behaviour toward all people in the State for three years thereafter.

2d. Any Judge or Justice of the Peace on complaint to him made on the oath or affirmation of one or more credible person or persons, shall cause to be brought before him any offender against the provisions of this ordinance, who shall enter into recognisance with sufficient surety to be and appear at the next county court of the county wherein the offence was committed and abide the judgment of said court; and in the mean time to be of the peace and good behavior to all people within the State; and for the want of such surety, the said Judge or Justice shall commit such offender to the jail of the county.

3. It shall be the duty of every free male person in this State above sixteen years of age, (volunteers mustered into the service of the State or of the Confederate States, persons *non compos mentis* and prisoners of war only excepted,) before some court or officer authorised to administer oaths, to take the following oath or affirmation:

"I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will bear faithful and true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, and will to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the independent government of the Confederate States of America against the government of the United States, or of any other power, that by open force or otherwise shall attempt to subvert the same. I do hereby renounce all allegiance to the government of the United States, and I will support and defend the Constitution of the Confederate States of America and the Constitution of this State not inconsistent with the Constitution of the Confederate States, so help me God."

And it shall be the duty of every officer administering such oath to certify under his hand and seal to the next county court which may be held in the county, where the jurors or affirmants reside, the names of all persons, who have taken the oath before him, which certificate shall be recorded by the clerk of the county court in a book to be kept for that purpose.

4th. Every male person as aforesaid who shall fail or neglect to take the said oath or affirmation on or before the first day of January next, may, by any Justice of the Peace of his county, be cited to appear before the county court to take the same; and if any person thus cited shall fail to attend or attending at the time and place, as he shall have been thus warned, shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation (except excused by sickness, unavoidable necessity, or other sufficient reasons to be adjudged of by the next county court,) shall be ordered by the said county court to take the said oath or quit the State and depart out of the Confederate States within thirty days thereafter. *Provided however*, That the county court may, in their discretion, permit a person filing as aforesaid to remain in the State.

5th. If such person shall be permitted to remain in the State he shall be adjudged incapable and disabled in law to have, occupy, or enjoy any office, appointment, license, or election of trust or profit, civil or military, within this State, and shall not be capable of being elected to, or aiding by his vote to elect another to be a member of Assembly, Governor, or any other officer; and if any person shall be directed to depart out of the Confederate States, and shall not quit the State within thirty days, then such person may be apprehended by the warrant of any Judge or Justice of the Peace in this State (whose duty it shall be to issue such warrant) and shall be brought before the County Court, where the order was made, and the said court shall, in such case, send the person so offending, as speedily as may be, out of the Confederate States, at the costs and charges of such offender (if he has the means to pay the same,) and to this end shall, and may direct the Clerk of the Court to issue an order to any Sheriff in the State to seize and sell so much of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of such person in his county as may be judged necessary by said court to defray the costs and charges, together with the costs and charges of apprehending and confining such person until he shall be sent out of the Confederate States; and such sheriff shall execute proper conveyances for any property so sold, and return the money arising by any sale made by virtue of such order, after deducting his fees and commissions as in other cases, to the next County Court of county when such order issued, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered, upon motion against the Sheriff and his sureties, by the County Solicitor for the use of the county, after ten days notice; and if any surplus shall remain after paying all costs and charges as aforesaid, the County Court shall cause such surplus to be paid to the owner.

6th. If any person so departing or sent off from this State shall return to the same, then such person shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the State, and shall, and may be, proceeded against in like manner as directed in case of treason.

7th. This Ordinance may be modified or repealed by the General Assembly—shall take effect at the date of its ratification, and be published by the Secretary of State as soon as practicable thereafter, in one (if there be one) newspaper in each Congressional District, and at each Court-House in the several counties of the State.

This ordinance is pretty sharp, but there is this to be said—it makes no invidious distinctions in regard to the oath of allegiance. It is, like the ordinance in regard to speculation, as also Mr. Graham's resolutions referring to the constitution, so highly important that we have strained a point to give it in full. We have also endeavoured to state as clearly as possible the financial situation and also the measures proposed, together with such details as would throw the required light upon these subjects. The mere dry skeleton reports given in the papers generally convey no distinct idea of what the proposed measures *are*.

LOOK OUT.—Negroes occasionally steal boats and make their way to Yankee blockading vessels outside We mention this to put the owners of boats on the sounds or at the mouth of the river on their guard, so that their boats may be properly secured.

We understand that on last Monday night, between ten and twelve o'clock, three boys, one belonging to Jas. N. Craig, another to James S. Newton, and a third to Miss Mary Newton, stole a boat belonging to Joseph Burriss and made their way in her to the blockaders off Confederate Point. The boy belonging to J. S. Newton is well posted about every thing on the point, having been at Fort Fisher since it was first commenced. He can, and no doubt will, give the enemy much information, so that our officers should bear this fact in mind. This fellow has no doubt listened carefully to all that has been said, and being a keen, intelligent fellow, has made use of it by treasuring it up. There is the greater reason for care and circumspection.

SPECULATION upon speculation is indulged in as to the probable result of the forcible taking of Messrs. Mason and Slidell from on board the English Steamer Trent. Upon the whole, the argument seems to be with those who contend that, even following her own most latitudinous precedents, Great Britain can hardly find a decision or a case which would justify this act of Commodore Wilkes, or excuse her ministry in winking at the violation of the British flag committed by him.—That is the argument, but it is an argument to which the British ministry will listen or not just as as it may suit them to do so—just as their interests may seem to them to require that they should resent the affront or allow it to be explained away as no affront at all. No doubt some plausible showing can be made on almost any side of any question. So, no doubt, with this question. The result will possibly be a change of ministry. The opposition combining the cry for cotton with an appeal to national pride to resent this aggression, may succeed in either forcing Lords Palmerston and Russell from their position of non-action, or in compelling them to resign. The question will be pretty apt to divide public opinion in England, and may thus obtain a solution wholly irrespective of its legal, international merits. Cotton and national pride will be arrayed on one side. Exeter Hall and the bond-holding interest on the other.

As if preparing for this, it has been noticed that the abolition excitement in England has recently been agitated and stirred up, and would seem for the time to have recovered some of the strength of which it had been shorn by the trenchant editorials of the Times—the miserable failure of manumission in the West Indies, or the powerful, although somewhat uncouth invectives of Carlisle. There is an object in this, and there is a secret machinery stimulating the movement.

The truth is, we cannot expect much succor from anybody outside; and it is, perhaps, better that we should not, at any rate, it is certainly better that we should make up our minds to realize the true state of the case, since upon this true state our calculations must be based if our movements are to be successful or our hopes to be realized. If, for reasons of their own, European nations should feel called upon to take action that, incidentally, might further our cause, why, so much the better, but we may rest assured that any such action will be taken for their own good and not for ours, and that we will be under no obligations to them for taking it.

FROM THE CONVENTION.—We have little in addition to the details given in yesterday's *Journal*. We find that Mr. Graham's resolution referring to the several parts of the constitution to committees having passed, the President on Monday announced the following as composing such committees:—

Legislative Committee.—Messrs. Graham, Badger, Smith of Halifax, Strong, Meares, Brown, Foster of Randolph, Caldwell of Rowan, McDowell of Burke and Woodfin.

Judiciary Committee.—Messrs. Ruffin, Biggs, Battle of Edgecombe, Sanders, Strange, Mitchell, Badger, Kittrell, Johnson and McDowell of Madison.

Executive Committee.—Messrs. Howard, Dillard, Green, Leak of Richmond, Arrington, Gilmer, Headen, Miller, Calloway and Greenlee.

Constitutional Committee.—Messrs. Osborne, Barnes, Warren, Thompson, McNeill of Cumberland, Holden and Cunningham.

Slay Law Committee.—Messrs. Schenck, Walton, Ellison, Ward, Holmes, Royster, Mebane, Turner and Thomas of Jackson.

Foreigners, Schools, &c., Committee.—Messrs. Pettigrew, Gorrell, Bunting, Thornton and Patterson.

Army Contract Committee.—Messrs. Satterthwaite, Carson, Dickson, Jones of Rowan, and Setzer.

Daily Journal, 29th inst.

Well Done for the Armory!

We learn that a subscription was recently started at the Armory in Fayetteville for the benefit of the Maryland soldiers now in the Confederate service, and that $216 25 was raised in a few hours, this being the Armory subscription, with but a single exception. This is certainly liberal, considering the situation of the men and the sacrifices already made by many of them, and shows that they all, as well as their gallant commander, Captain Booth, sympathise heartily with the generous devotion, and appreciate the gallant services rendered by these troops.

A private letter informs us that business is progressing admirably at the Armory. They are working there day and night. By the way, we are pleased to know how many of our friends in and about Fayetteville are pleased to get the Journal once more at an early hour in the morning after its publication.

Things Generally.

What we are to judge from the telegraphic reports is more than we can say. We must confess that in spite of the half-tone of ridicule with which its frequent iteration, and as frequent failure has connected the idea of any early operations on the Potomac, the impression does grow upon our minds that at last the thing is really approaching. The only apprehension we can have is that our people are over-confident. Unless this leads to carelessness we have no fears. McClellan is very cautious in his advances, but circumstances are pressing him forward and he is evidently obeying that pressure. We cannot take reports or speculations for gospel, but circumstances may afford a much more solid basis whereupon to found an opinion. We must think that these circumstances justify us in believing that there is something more than "the old song" in the mutterings of distant thunder in the direction of Evansport and Centreville.

More Federal vessels have gone South. Will they pay their respects to General Bragg? We think not. They will first seek a lodgment on some weaker point. Say Fernandina.

We ask attention to the communication in to-day's Journal under the caption of "Casemate Batteries." It is practical, and commends itself to the judgment of even the unprofessional reader.

Major Charles L. Hinton, formerly Public Treasurer of this State, died at his residence near Raleigh on the 23d, in the 69th year of his age. Major Hinton is spoken off by those who knew him best, as a most valuable citizen and a good man.

RESOLUTIONS introduced in the N. C. State Convention on Friday, Nov. 22d, by Mr. Jones, of Rowan, and passed unanimously by that body on Monday, November 25th, 1861:—

Resolved, That we the delegates of the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, entertain an undiminished confidence in the justice of the cause for which we have taken up arms, and we hold it to be the duty of the people of these Southern States to maintain and uphold that cause with all the means they can command. That in behalf of the people of North Carolina, we declare to our sister States of the Confederacy, and to the world, that no measure of loss, no sacrifice of life or property, no privation or want or suffering, shall cause us to shrink from the performance of our whole duty in the achievement of our Independence.

Resolved, That from the cruel and barbarous manner in which our enemies have carried on this war—a war in which aged and dignified men and helpless woman have been seized, and without accusation or warrant of authority cast into prison, in which private property has been wantonly destroyed, in which robbery and arson are principal means of aggression, and in which servile insurrection has been proclaimed, we are convinced that there is a "radical incompability between such a people and ourselves, that from them our separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative."

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the President of the Confederate States, and we congratulate him and our whole country upon the success with which he has administered the government.

Resolved, That to the officers and soldiers who have gone forth to meet the dangers of this war, we are under a deep debt of gratitude for the valor and fortitude with which they have defended us from the assaults of our enemies and illustrated the glory of our arms.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Representatives in Congress with a request that they be communicated to his Excellency the President of the Confederate States and to Congress.

Salt-Making—Impurities of the Water, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As every thing connected with Salt-making, by boiling it at this time of peculiar interest, I send you for publication two extracts on the subject from reliable sources. The first is from the London *Penny Magazine*, for the year 1835, the other from *Ure's Dictionary* of Arts and Sciences. It appears to me that they have a more practical bearing on the enterprize in which so many of our people are now engaging than any thing you have yet published: B.

"In countries where the sun's heat is too weak to effect the evaporation with sufficient rapidity, and where, at the same time, fuel is cheap, the other process of boiling the liquor is adopted. The boiling is repeated four or even seven times, the boiler being each time replenished with fresh brine. When the liquor is sufficiently evaporated, the salt is left in crystals at the bottom of the pan. From a pan of 1300 gallons from 15 to 20 bushels of salt are obtained every day. In this process the draining which the salt requires after being removed from the boiler seldom takes more than four days. Not only brine must be subjected to the process of evaporation, but even rock-salt, if impure, must be dissolved in water, and again consolidated by heat."—*Penny Magazine.*

"The chloride of magnesium, or bittern, not only deteriorates the salt very much, but occasions a considerable loss of weight. It may, however, be most advantageously got rid of, converted into chloride of sodium, by the following simple expedient:—Let quicklime be introduced in equivalent quantity to the magnesia present, and it will precipitate this earth, and form chloride of calcium, which will immediately react upon the sulphate of soda in the mother water, with the production of sulphate of lime and chloride of sodium. The former being sparingly soluble, is easily separated. Lime, moreover, decomposes directly the chloride of magnesium, but with the effect of merely substituting chloride of calcium in its stead. But in general there is abundance of sulphate of soda in brine springs to decompose the chloride of calcium. A still better way of proceeding with sea-water, would be to add to it, in the setting tank, the quantity of lime equivalent to the magnesia, whereby an available deposite of this earth would be obtained, at the same time that the brine would be sweetened. Water thus purified may be safely crystallized by rapid evaporation."—*Ure's Dictionary.*

For the Journal.

ZEKE'S ISLAND, Nov. 29th, 1861.

Editors Journal:

Early yesterday morning, what appeared to be a large schooner was seen off New Inlet, about ten miles distant, headed Southward. At the same time the blockading steamer was seen fifteen or twenty miles to the North, and steaming rapidly towards her. It being very calm at the time, the schooner was nearly motionless, and at half past nine, A. M., the steamer came up with her.

Whether she was then boarded by a boat from the former, or not, I am unable to say, as the distance precluded the possibility of our seeing, even by the aid of a glass. After laying to a short time the steamer put back, exactly reversing her course, and the schooner, with her flag flying, (which was not the case before,) went off to the South and was seen no more during the day.

Was this a yankee transport, or have we lost another vessel? J. M. R.

Soldiers' Aid Society.

CLINTON, Nov. 25th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: The Ladies in the vicinity of Mt. Gilead, Sampson county, in common with the other ladies of old Sampson, feeling much interest in the welfare and comfort of our brave soldiers, met on the 15th ult., for the purpose of organizing a Soldiers' Aid Society. The object of the meeting being briefly explained, the Society was organized by electing the following officers:

Mrs L A Powell, President; Mrs C T Murphy and Miss Sue C. Matthis, Vice Presidents; Miss Frank O Vann, Secretary; Mrs John Vann and Miss E M McArthur, Treasurers.

The following contributions have been made since the organization of the Society: Mrs C T Murphy, 1 comfort, 1 shirt and 8 pr drawers; Miss Kate McDugald, 2 towels, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers and 1 pr pants; Mrs John Vann, 1 quilt, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers and 1 pr socks; Mrs J K Smith, 1 shirt; Miss Mary C Smith, 1 pr drawers; Carrie P Vann, 1 shirt, 2 pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Miss Sue C Mathis, 1 quilt, 1 pr pillows, 2 towels, 2 shirts, 2 pr pants and 3 pr socks; Miss Frank O Vann, 2 shirts and 2 pr drawers; Miss Eliza M McArthur, 1 shirt and 1 pr socks; Miss Martha E McArthur, 1 pr socks; Miss Cattie S Boney, 1 shirt, 2 pr socks and 1 neck comfort; Miss Eliza J Vann, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers and 2 pr socks; Miss Mary A Mathis, 2 shirts, 3 pr socks; Mrs A N Matthis, 1 pr pants and 2 pr drawers; Miss Rachael C Mattnis, 1 quilt, 1 shirt and 1 pr socks; Mrs L A Powell, 4 shirts, 2 quilts, 1 vest, some soap and 1 pr socks; Miss Bettie S Parker, 1 shirt and 1 pr socks; Miss Isabella Pearson, 2 shirts; Mrs Jonathan Chesnutt, 1 shirt; Mrs Jonathan Pearson, 2 pr drawers.

The following is the cash contributed: L A Powell, $5; John Vann, $5; Amma C Peterson, $3; O P James, $1; Jas Vann, $4; Thos Pearson, $4; Miss Lucy J Boney, 25c.; Jimmie Howell, 25c.; Timmie Matthis, 9 years old, 25c.; Batie Matthis, 7 years old, 10c.; Tate Matthis, 5 years old, 10c.; Briant Merritt, 50c.; Robinson James, $1; S B Killett, $5; D D Killett, 50c.

SHELLING THE ENEMY.—The Lincolnites were drawn up for drill on Tybee beach yesterday and having a good time generally, when the garrison at Fort Pulaski concluded they would give them a salute from their long range Columbiads on the parapet. Three shells were thrown with great precision. The first struck and exploded very close to the men, when they all fell flat to the earth. A second and third proved rather improvements on the first, and the Yankees finding the work rather warm for them, took to their heels at a Bull Run pace. The distance was between two and three miles, and it was impossible to discover what effect was created in the reduction of their numbers. They have, at least, seen enough to convice them that the metal of Pulaski is not to be trifled with.

Up to five o'clock yesterday afternoon, there were eight vessels lying in the roads, the frigate Macedonian, several gunboats, and the rest transports. They were all escorted in by one gun-boat, which is said to be armed most heavily.—*Savannah Republican, 28th.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

RUMORS OF AN EARLY BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27th, 1861.

Reasons exist for an anticipated early engagement at or near Manassas. Perhaps the battle will occur simultaneously at Evansport and Centreville. A large Federal force is opposite Evansville with a number of bridges prepared for conveying troops across Accoquan Creek, evidencing a land and naval attack at Evansport at the same time.

It is reported that the Federals are advancing slowly; that the right of their army have already reached Fairfax Court House, and that their advance is within six miles of Centreville. They fortify and entrench every half mile they advance. The war flag is waving in every Confederate regiment.

CONGRESS

To-day refused to pass a law authorizing an advance to be made to the planters on their crops in treasury notes or Confederate bonds, and much surprise is expressed at the absurdity of the proposition. Congress has admitted Missouri as one of the Confederate States.

FROM GENERAL FLOYD'S COMMAND.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28th, 1861.

The Lynchburg Republican has a letter from a prominent officer of Gen. Floyd's command, dated Camp Mercer, Nov. 24, giving a detailed account of their movements. Since leaving Cotton Hill a number of skirmishes had occurred, some of them quite general in character, but in none of them did our forces sustain but slight loss, while the enemy suffered greatly. Only a few tents were lost in our retreat. The command expect to go into winter quarters at Petertown, Monroe county. The roads are almost impassable, and it is thought that neither the Yankees nor ourselves can accomplish anything until next spring.

FROM RICHMOND..

SECOND DISPATCH.

The President to day signed the bill admitting Missouri into the Confederacy.

There was nothing of importance in Congress to-day, so far as its business has transpired.

Nothing known of interest from the camps.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The President's proclamation announcing the admission of Missouri into the Confederacy, will appear in the Richmond papers to-morrow.

At half-past nine o'clock to night, there is nothing of interest from the camps

NORTHERN NEWS VIA RICHMOND.

The New York Herald of the 25th inst., says that there was nothing important from Washington on that day. The troops designated for winter quarters near Washington, are erecting their quarters for that purpose Several arrests have been made in Maryland; the parties having been accused of giving aid and comfort to the Confederates, and supplying the South with Northern papers.

The English papers bring reports of speeches delivered by Ministers Adams and Palmerston, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London. On the same night Messrs. Yancey and Mann made speeches at another entertainment in London Mr. Yancey said he was pleased with the attitude of France, England and Spain towards the belligerents of the South.

The steamer Etna has arrived from Liverpool with three days later news. Cotton was firm. The King of Portugal, Sir Howard Douglas, Geoffrey Saint Hilliare, and Maj. Von Arnim, are all dead.

A letter is said to have been received in Baltimore from an officer of the French army, which states that the French Ministry had voted unanimously against the recognition of the Southern Confederacy—[gammon].

The Herald says that the steamers Constitution and Forest City—the van of Butler's division sailed on Saturday last.

CONGRESS, &c.

RICHMOND, Nov. 29th, 1861.

The business done in Congress to-day was unimportant, so far as known.

Brig Gen. Henry R. Jackson, from Greenbrier, is here, *en route* for Georgia, to take command as Major General of the Georgia troops.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS BURNING THEIR COTTON AND RICE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 29th, 1861.

The patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice. Some of them have authorized the military authorities to destroy their crops to prevent the ravages of the enemy.

The plantations on North Edisto and neighborhood, and elsewhere on the coast of South Carolina, are one sheet of flame and smoke.

FEDERAL FLEET PASSED CHARLESTON.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 27th, 1861, P. M.

The Charleston papers of this morning say that a number of lights passed that harbor on last Monday night, evidently a fleet going South.

Four Federal steamers shelled Otter Island near St. Helena, on Monday and landed. They now hold entire possession of St. Helena Sound.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 27th, 1861.

Gov. Brown has appointed Henry R. Jackson, a Major, and Gen. W H. T. Walker, Brigadier General, of the Georgia army. They have both accepted.

FROM SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 28th, 1861.

The Savannah papers of this morning say that Fort Pulaski threw two or three shot and shell at the Yankeys on Tybee Island on yesterday, which caused a Bull Run istampede. There are six vessels now inside the bar and five outside.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 29th, 1861.

The Savannah Republican of this morning says that Mr. Chaplin, who was arrested by the Federals at Hilton Head, has been released. He reports that the enemy have about twenty-five thousand men and sixty-three vessels at Fort Walker, now Fort Welles.

The Lincolnites are loud and bitter against the South Carolinians, and say that an expedition is coming under Butler to take Charleston, and one under Burnsides to take Savannah.

Capt. Cuthbert, of a South Carolina company, has been sent North in irons.

The Federals are making improvements on the Island, which indicate a permanent occupation.

The News says that the enemy landed a regiment on Tybee Island yesterday, and they set to work entrenching themselves. Seven vessels are inside the bar.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Nov 26th, 1861.

In the Senate joint resolutions have been introduced by Mr. Moore approving the Governor's recommendation to the banks to suspend specie payment, and the issuance of Confederate State treasury nots instead of their own, and refers the subject to the people for their approval.

Also, by the same member, a bill authorizing the police juries in the several Parishes of the State to levy taxes.

Also, a resolution enquiring into the expediency of the assumption by the State of the collection and payment of the Confederate war tax.

In the House, Mr. Tappan's resolution to adjourn the Legislature to New Orleans, was, after considerable discussion, made the special order for to-morrow.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Duirquiand, reported for the election of Confederate States Senators on Thursday.

An important bill was introduced by Mr. Fatler in relation to executory processes, another by Mr. Solomon, in relation to the registry of voters in the city of New Orleans.

A joint resolution, offered by Mr. Macauley, to at once go into the election of State printer, will be acted upon to morrow.

The Governor's Message was sent to both houses to-day at 12 o'clock.

NEWS VIA NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, TENN, Nov. 27th, 1861.

The Louisville *Courier* of to-day says that the affair at Franklin, Kentucky, which resulted in the burning of a house and several persons, had no reference to politics, none of the parties being Lincolnites. The parties charged with being engaged in the killing of David Side about one month since, were George Bell and possee. When attempting their arrest by a squad of soldiers sent by Gen. Buckner, at the request of Judge Williams, they were resisted, and the party succeeded in killing one soldier and wounding another. The affair then resulted as stated in yesterday's dispatches.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated Washington, Nov. 20th, says that at a supper given to Prentiss by Forney last night, Secretary Cameron reiterated his opinion that, as a last resort, the Federal government ought to arm every man who desires to strike for human liberty.

It is believed that assurances have been given through Mr. Adams, Federal Minister to London, that free access to the Cotton ports shall be given to British vessels.

FURTHER BY THE ASIA.

By the arrival of the steamship Asia at New York on the 21st inst. from Liverpool, we obtain the following foreign items:

The British men-of-war Conqueror and Sanspareil are to sail immediately for Mexico.

The Times thinks that the operations of the expedition will be very easy, but that difficulties may arise from different political sympathies with those powers.

It is reported that the Federal steamer James Adger, at Southampton, goes to the Mediterranean to look after privateers.

The strike among the cotton spinners is imminent, owing to a threatened reduction of their wages.

The steamship Great Eastern is to be equipped for sea, and is expected to leave Liverpool in February next.

The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, and his Dutchess, are on a visit to Queen Victoria.

France has given quieting assurances to Switzerland relative to the Valley of Deppe.

It is reported that Garibaldi has announced to the Centrality Committee his intention not to proceede in the movement towards Rome or Venice, but wishes the popular sympathy for Italy encouraged.

It is rumored that preparations are making at Genoa for a revolutionary expedition, embracing Montenegro.

An autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria announces his determination to carry out the government policy in regard to Hungary.

There is great firmness in trade at Manchester, and a further advance is demanded

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 29th, 1861.

A gentleman from Clarksville, this evening, says that a dispatch had been received at that place from Gen. Forrest, which states that a scouting party of six hundred cavalry attacked the Lincolnites near Madisonville, Kentucky, today, completely routing them, and killing about eighty men. No other particulars.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American of 29th inst., says that Breckinridge and Hindman's brigades have both returned to Bowling Green. The rumors of the Federals having crossed Green river in large force is untrue.

Cotton was quoted in New York on the 21st at 24½ cents. for middling uplands.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 29th, 1861.

Gen. Pillow has information from a reliable source that the enemy will attack Columbus, Ky., in twenty days, with a force of seventy-five to one hundred thousand.

A large quantity of ammunition and cannon from St. Louis have been sent to Cair